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OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration of Independence Day in New-York and Elsewhere.

THE METROPOLIS REMARKABLY QUIET.

The Noise and Confusion Less Confounding than Usual.

FEW FIRES, ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

The Military Parade Small, Central Park Crowded, Tammany Society in Raptures, Army Reunions Highly Agreeable, and the Fireworks Successful.

The celebration of the ninety-third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence passed off this year with much less of the sound and fury, signifying nothing, than is usual on this occasion. The feeling of regret has become very general in this community of late years that the method of celebrating the nation's natal day should be such a noisy one. With every disposition to honor, in the highest degree, the patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit of our forefathers who fought, bled, and, if necessary, died, that we might enjoy the free institutions that they have bequeathed to us, yet there is no doubt that much of the fuss and flummery of the ordinary Fourth of July celebration is decidedly distasteful to the majority of Americans. A great many of our citizens make it a point every year to get out of the City on the Fourth, and a large number were absent yesterday. The parade of the militia was not, in consequence, very large. It was, however, a very creditable display, and, although it took place at such an early hour that comparatively few saw it, reflected great credit upon the regiments that took part in it. The weather was magnificent. It was pleasant for the season, but not too warm. The people were out in full force and the day passed with less disorder, noise and confusion than is usual.

The Military Parade.

The annual Summer parade of the First Division National Guard took place yesterday, as usual, in celebration of the glorious Fourth. The hour fixed for the assembling of the several individual commands being announced for 6 o'clock A. M., the members of our uniformed militia were up betimes, and many of them saw the sun rise, no doubt for the first time in many weeks. The morning broke clear and cool, although the rays of the sun, as they glanced over the housetops, betokened a bright and scorching day. As the hour drew near for the different regiments to take up their lines of march for the brigade rendezvous, the early pedestrians in the uptown streets could see members of every military organization in the City, making rapid movement toward their respective armories. Here a slouching cavalryman clattered over the pavement with his untrained steed, and as he passed his accoutrements jingled and his sabre clashed, making a very warlike show indeed. There an artilleryman could be seen on the sidewalk with his sabre in his grasp and his fiery red plume nodding in the morning air, and as he passed the neatness of his dress attracted the eye and gratified it by its perfect keeping with the attributes of the leading arm of the service. Now the eye caught sight of the infantry in all their varied splendors of gray, blue and black, with gold and scarlet trimmings, with nodding plumes and neat pompoms, and as they hurried by the fact was apparent that the National Guard is rapidly resuming the well-known uniforms in vogue before our late war, when the smoke of the cannon and the rattle of small arms stripped the gold from their jackets and placed it on their shoulders as the members pressed to the front in command of raw but enthusiastic troops. Now that peace is again in the land the militia naturally seek to decorate themselves with the trappings incidental to barrack life, but so useless in the sterner scenes of actual service. One of the most conspicuous changes of late in the way of uniforms is the new style worn by the Washington Greys, who now appear in brazen helmet and horse-hair plume, and make a most dashing appearance.

As is usual in these days with the First Division the hour of assembling was promptly obeyed, and by 7 o'clock nearly all of the regiments were on their way to the place designated for the formation of their brigades. In General Orders No. 4, Major-General ALEX. SHALER, commanding the First Division, directed that the troops should assemble, preparatory for parade, as follows: The First Brigade of Infantry on Fourth-street, east of Broadway; the Second Brigade of Infantry on Fourth-street, west of Broadway; the Third Brigade of Infantry on Great Jones-street; the Fourth Brigade of Infantry on Amity-street; the First Brigade of Cavalry on Bond-street. These instructions were obeyed with great promptness, and the order to move was given by the General a few minutes after the hour fixed.

As the Commanding General and his staff moved down Broadway each brigade marched into the main thoroughfare, the First Brigade leading the advance, the other in regular rotation according to number. The column moved rapidly in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division with Staff and Banner.
Brigadier-General William G. Ward, commanding First Brigade, with Staff and Flag.
Second Regiment Infantry, Major O'Shaughnessy commanding.
Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Colonel John Ward.
Seventy-first Regiment Infantry, Colonel Parmelee.
Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding Second Brigade, with Flag and Staff.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Meyer.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Joel W. Mason.
Eighty-fourth Regiment, Colonel F. A. Conkling.
Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry, Major A. S. ——.
First Regiment Artillery, Colonel Teller.
Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, commanding Third Brigade, with Staff and Flag.
First Regiment Infantry, Colonel John K. Perley.
Seventh Regiment Infantry, Colonel Emmons Clark.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Wilcox.
Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Colonel Leggett.
Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry.
Colonel Henry Lux, commanding the Fourth Brigade, with Staff and Flag.
Fourth Regiment Zouaves, Brevet Brigadier-General William DeLacy.
Eleventh Regiment Infantry.
Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter.
Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry.
Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry.
Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding the First Brigade of Cavalry.
First Regiment Cavalry.
Second Regiment Cavalry.

Major-General SHALER and his Staff made a good appearance, though the latter was rather scanty in numbers, several faces being readily missed. The new Division flag is a handsome one.

Brigadier-General WARD and the First Brigade Staff appeared to advantage in regulation hat and plume. The newly-adopted Brigade Flag attracted attention as something new.

The Second Regiment made a very good parade, considering the domestic troubles of the command. There were five companies in line with eleven file front. The new uniform worn by this Regiment ought to attract recruits.

The Twelfth Regiment appeared in the old war uniform so well known in 1861. But despite this drawback the command made a soldierly appearance, the alignments and distances being correctly observed. There were ten companies of twelve files front each.

The Seventy-first Regiment made a very dashing show in their new full dress uniform and white pants, having eight companies of twelve files front. The swinging step of the American Guard gave the Regiment a soldierly look.

Brigadier-General BURGER and his Second Brigade paraded with chapaux and variegated plumes. The new Brigade flag was also carried.

The Fifth Regiment, as is usual with that leading German organization, presented a good show of numbers, there being ten companies of fifteen files front each. The old heavy-artillery style of uniform is still worn by the Fifth, and though somewhat soiled by service, is yet a good one. The marching of the Fifth was very good.

The Sixth Regiment surprised its numerous friends by appearing in eight companies of fourteen files front. The command seemed to be at home under the guidance of Colonel MASON, its favorite commander. The new dress hats worn by this regiment are a decided improvement.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment paraded in ten companies of fourteen files front each, and really made a fine appearance. The example of the Sixth might well be followed in the adoption of a dress. This would give the battalion a better look, and would not occasion much expense.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment would have appeared to better advantage had the Adjutant evened off the companies. Commands having fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty filef front, were noticed, thereby destroying uniformity.

The First Regiment of Artillery paraded as a dismounted battalion in twelve platoons of sixteen files front. The command made a fine appearance, and marched well, which is saying a good deal for artillerymen.

Brigadier-General VARIAN and the Third Brigade staff made their usual dashing appearance in full uniform and regulation chapeaux. The new flag allotted to the Brigade was also on parade.

The First Regiment paraded in their Zouave uniform, having six companies of twelve files front. The battalion was in admirable shape, and attracted much attention while on the march.

The Seventh Regiment did not parade as many men as is usual with this crack organization, there being only ten commands of fifteen files front. The regiment, of course, looked and marched well, the new uniform showing off the men to advantage.

The gallant old Eighth Regiment paraded in the old fatigue uniform worn by them since 1861, and, despite this fact, the command made a fine appearance, both in point of discipline and numbers. There were ten companies under arms of fourteen files front. It is to be hoped that the full-dress uniform spoken of for this excellent command will be worn next year.

The Ninth Regiment paraded in their newly-adopted full-dress uniform, consisting of blue coat with scarlet and gold trimmings and dress hat. The Colonel had his command in six companies of twelve files front each, and the battalion had a splendid look.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment paraded in six companies of ten files front. A few of the rear rank men wore the old blue uniform, thereby destroying the harmony of color, the regimental uniform being a gray one. It is unfortunate that the Thirty-seventh should have been so troubled in its internal economy, for there is plenty of good material in its ranks. If the board of officers only work together the Thirty-seventh will soon recover.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment appeared with eight companies of fourteen files front, and in the new gray and scarlet uniform adopted by the command. The old French style of uniform is now discarded, and the representative character of the Garde Lafayette thereby destroyed. The vivandiere is also missed, a feature much to be regretted.

The Fourth Brigade staff did not turn out as strong as it might, owing no doubt to the absence of Brigadier General ASPINWALL. It did not argue much respect toward Colonel LUX to see so small an attendance. The regulation Brigade flag did not appear, the old one being carried instead.

The Fourth Regiment paraded in the old Zouave dress, there being six companies of ten files front. The Fourth labors under many disadvantages owing to the rapid change of commanding officers, and a general neglect of the men by the Board. Now that General DELACY has assumed active command of the Fourth, an immediate improvement may be confidently looked for as he is a veteran officer. When Colonel HULL left the Regiment rowdyism was rampant, but it is a pleasure now to state that the process of weeding has commenced and will be rigidly carried out. The present style of dress is no uniform at all owing to the carelessness of the men. When the new one is worn which will be before the next parade, better things may be expected. Attention to minor details is what makes a regiment after all.

The Eleventh Regiment appeared under arms in ten companies, of sixteen files front, and marched magnificently. The new dress uniform is a decided improvement; it is pleasant to see this fine regiment making such steady progress.

The Twenty-second Regiment paraded eight companies of sixteen files front, and made an excellent and soldierly appearance. That this command is composed of good material is evidenced by the fact that it does not lose ground, notwithstanding the frequent changes of commanding officers. This is the last parade to be made by the Twenty-second in their present uniform, as the new full dress one is now in preparation.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment made a good appearance in their new uniform of gray and scarlet, having eight companies, of fourteen files front, each.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment made a painful parade, the old uniforms being sadly out of repair. So good and brave a command as this Highland Regiment proved itself during the war deserves better treatment by the authorities. As a reminder of the distinguished service rendered by the Seventy-ninth, they disobeyed the regulation to carry only two colors, the command paraded with three of their war flags, which were frequently received with cheers.

The Cavalry Brigade, under General POSTLEY, made a creditable appearance, the First and Second Cavalry parading with about 300 sabres each. The Washington Greys did not parade as a battalion, several of the members, however, appeared as orderlies for the several Generals in the column.

Every regiment in the Division paraded with a band, and there were only two without a drum corps. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiment drum corps were noticeable for their full strength and correct time.

The line of march laid down in General Orders was down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-second-street, through Thirty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street. The length of the moving column may be given as extending from Bond-street down Broadway to Canal, and up the Bowery to Bond again, as the head of the Division passed Bond-street in the Bowery as the cavalry were filing into Broadway. The time occupied by the Division in passing a given point was fifty minutes.

As the column passed down Fifth-avenue, the honor of a marching salute was paid to Mayor HALL, who, with the leading members of the City Government, reviewed the troops at the Travelers' Club-house near Twenty-sixth-street. Another review of the Division took place at the Worth Monument, where a stand was erected for the accommodation of the officers of the Army of the Potomac. The names of the following battles appeared amid the flags used to decorate it: "Fredericksburg," "Coal Harbor," "Malvern Hill," "Williamsburg," "Yorktown," "Fair Oaks," "Antietam," "Wilderness," "Five Forks," "Gettysburg," "Petersburg," and "Chancellorsville."

In passing the Mayor's reviewing stand a marching salute was given, the column keeping in constant and undisturbed movement. While passing the grand stand at the Worth monument the usual ceremonies were observed, Division and Brigade Commanders wheeling out of line and regiments dismissed after saluting. Both reviews were highly successful, the details being correctly carried out. Taken as a whole, the parade yesterday was a decided success. There were fully 5,000 men on parade.

Veterans of the War of 1812.

The veterans of the War of 1812, under command of General H. RAYMOND, had a brief parade, and were subsequently entertained at a sumptuous repast provided by Mr. JOS. G. WARNER and Mr. JAS. MICHALES, at the Continental Hotel, No. 442 Broadway. The usual patriotic toasts were given.

Parade of Cuban Patriots.

One of the features of yesterday was the Cuban display, which was enthusiastically made by about 350 Cuban residents of this City. It was ostensibly made for the purpose of manifesting sympathy in the general patriotic rejoicing, but was really intended to evoke sympathy for the Cuban revolutionary cause. The procession was formed in the morning at Washington-square, subsequently marching down Broadway. It was headed by a band of music, and in its ranks were carried several American and Cuban flags. Among the processionists were a large number of men who volunteered in the late futile expedition, and who were recently released from the Navy-yard. The patriots marched in citizens' dress, presenting a compact and attractive appearance. They passed the City Hall in solid column and subsequently wheeled into Printing-house-square, where they stopped to give cheers to several journals which are friendly to their cause. The demonstration was very animated and lasted some time, the men frequently uttering loud cries of *Viva la Cuba! Viva* CESPEDES! &c. Sentiments of a more bellicose character were also responded to, such as shouts of *Muerto Espana!* which were given in an angry and hissing manner. After the party had done sufficient honors to the newspapers, it quietly proceeded through Chatham-street on its way up town.

Celebration by the Tammany Society.

The Tammany Society celebrated the anniversary in accordance with their usual custom, at the new wigwam in Fourteenth-street. The Society met in the council chamber of the wigwam at 9:30 A. M., and at 10 o'clock marched in procession to the large hall or theatre, where the exercises were to be held. There was a very full turn out of the Sachems and members of the Society, who were assigned seats on the stage, but the outside audience that assembled to witness the anniversary exercises was small—not more than half the seats in the theatre being filled.

Among the Sachems and invited guests who occupied seats upon the stage were Jno. P. Stockton, United States Senator from New-Jersey, and orator of the day, Mayor Hall, Judge McCunn, Judge Barbour, District-Attorney Garvin, Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn, Ex-Chief of Police Matsell, Thomas C. Fields, Sheriff O'Brien, Hon. Geo. W. Miller, of Rochester, and many others. Governor HOFFMAN, who was down in the programme for a speech on the occasion, did not put in an appearance.

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band supplied music for the occasion, and after they had played several patriotic airs, Grand Sachem WM. M. TWEED opened the exercies by thanking those present for their attendance. The orator of the day, he said, had arrived, and he hoped his words would be met with ready, willing and responsive hearts. One year ago, said he, we met in this place to discharge a sacred duty then devolving on us—to place before the country the record of the last six years of the entire Democratic Party. The result of that Convention was known to all, and whether the country had gained or lost by the issue, time alone could show. But the principles then laid down were the only true principles on which the country could prosper, and were advantageous alike to the laborer, the mechanic and the banker. In view of the gems of eloquence that were to follow, he did not feel at liberty to trespass longer upon their time, and would close by repeating the thanks of the Tammany Society for their attendance on this occasion.

After music by the band, the Declaration of Independence was read in a distinct, clear tone by ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Esq., who emphasized those portions of the document that might be supposed to suggest a parallel between the present condition of the Democracy, oppressed by Republican rule, and that of the Revolutionary Fathers, ground down by British tyranny, and was rewarded for his elocutionary skill by frequent rounds of applause.

More music by the band preceded the introduction, by the Grand Sachem, of DE WITT CLINTON VAN BUREN, who recited an original ode, in which the present degenerate condition of the country and the shortcomings of the powers that be were bewailed in rhetorical, poetical and partisan eloquence.

LETTERS FROM ABSENTEES.

Judge SAMUEL B. GARVIN, present District-Attorney, was then introduced, and said that he had a very humble part to perform, but still it was a part that he took great delight in performing. He was to read the letters that had been received by the Committee from distinguished brethren abroad who had been unable to attend. And first was the letter from that distinguished Sachem, now Governor of the State of New-York, JOHN T. HOFFMAN. [Three cheers were here given at the instance of Grand Sachem TWEED for Governor HOFFMAN.] Judge GARVIN here proceeded to eulogize the Governor who had been so kind as to appoint him to the fat office of District-Attorney, and closed by prophesying that the day would come when JOHN T. HOFFMAN would occupy the highest office in the gift of the American people. He then read the Governor's letter which, after the usual platitudes about the necessity of watchfulness on the part of the people to preserve their liberties, closes with the following sentence:

"I am heartily with you in believing in the necessity of reviving the old time American ideas of government, to wit: the least exertion of governmental power consistent with stability and good order; the maintenance of the full rights of the States, so that, nevertheless, the integrity of the Union be not impaired; and, within the State, the retention by the people, in cities, counties, towns and villages, of all power over matters of purely local interest."

The next letter was a very brief one from JOHN G. SAXE, the poet, whose birth and residence in the Radical Republican State of Vermont, Judge GARVIN said, had always excited in his mind the utmost astonishment that he should ever have been a Democrat. And yet he always was and always had been, since his boyhood, a Democrat of the first water.

SAXE's letter contained nothing but an excuse for not being present, and a somewhat exaggerated puff of the Tammany Society.

The next was from Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who exhorted the Sachems to continue to venerate the fathers of the Republic, honor the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and imitate his example.

After concluding the reading of BROOKS' letter, Judge GARVIN appeared to have got tired of the "humble part" he was to perform, and excused himself from reading the remainder by saying that they would all be found in the newspapers.

The other letters were from Charles Francis Adams, (five lines,) D. R. Floyd Jones, J. G. Abbott, John McArdle, James W. Wall, of New-Jersey, Richard A. Vaux and Reverdy Johnson. We dislike to appear remiss in fulfilling the promise of Judge GARVIN that these letters should all appear in the papers, but really we are constrained to say, after a careful perusal of the whole batch, that they are not worth the space they would occupy—at least not in the TIMES. We can only find room for the following concluding sentences from the letter of our late Minister to England, REVERDY JOHNSON:

"It cannot be that for any lengthened period the South will be given up to the unlimited control of military power, or to what is as fatal to freedom, the government of the grossly ignorant, just emerged from a degrading slavery, and that it should be denied the benefits which would result from the assistance of the educated classes. If there be any truth vital to liberty, it is that the military should at all times be subordinate to the civil power. Wherever despotism has been established it has been through the instrumentality of the former, and wherever it has been defeated, it has been through the power of the latter. The motto of your society, 'Civil Liberty the Glory of Man,' is not less true than that military power, if submitted to, is his disgrace. The true men of the country, therefore, those who remember the precepts and example of our ancestors, will see to it, that civil liberty shall remain as perfect as it was in their day."

MR. STOCKTON'S ORATION.

The orator of the day, Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, was then introduced and received with rounds of applause. His oration occupied about half an hour, and was mainly devoted to a criticism of the Republican Party, and of the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress. He made a labored attempt to show the inconsistency of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, and denied that such an amendment could be made to the Constitution in the manner proposed. He said that the question of negro suffrage was not necessarily involved in the discussion, but at the same time he claimed that it was the province of the superior race to decide when and how far inferior races should be admitted to the exercise of political power. The governing power ought not, in his opinion, to be placed in the hands of the ignorant and recently enfranchised people of any race. Alluding to Judge GARVIN's remark about JOHN G. SAXE, he said he had found that the best Democrats in the United States were in the New-England States, for there they were compelled to fight for principle, and in a hopeless minority.

The following extracts embrace the most important passages of the orator:

The Declaration of Independence was a bold and manly declaration of liberty. It contained within itself its own justification; but it contained in itself no foundation for a future government. It would not have been commemorated for nearly a century if it had not been for the fruit it brought forth. First, the Articles of Confederation; and second, the Constitution of the United States. [Loud applause.] The Declaration declared that all men were created equal. But it was the province of the framers of the Government to form a system which would preserve that equality. The Declaration declared the grievances the colonists suffered from the King, but it was the duty of the framers of the Constitution to provide a form of government which would prevent such abuses, and forever free them from the tyranny they revolted from. The framers of the Constitution were fully aware of the danger from which the country had so recently escaped. Nor did they labor under the mistake that usurpation and tyranny were faults proper only to monarchies. They read of the thirty tyrants at Athens, as well as one at Syracuse, and they provided ample security in the instrument itself against the possibility of those evils coming upon the Government which justified, according to the Declaration of Independence, an appeal to the God of battles. If we lose our liberties, it is not the fault of our fathers; it is our shame. [Applause.] Less than a centaury (how brief a period in the ordinary life of nations) has passed. This country has grown in population, in territory, in commercial prosperity, as no country ever did before. She became an astonishment and a fear to the nations of the Old World. Parties differed as to the construction of the Constitution as to the relations between the States and the General Government. Hardly had the Constitution been adopted, before the ablest minds were engaged in solving questions of grave moment. But all parties professed a devotion to the instrument itself. None dare propose fundamental alteration; none so bold as to seek, directly or indirectly, to violate the safeguards of civil and religious liberty which had been so carefully interwoven with our system, the foundation of all of which was local self-government. The right of trial by a jury of peers; the subordination of the military to the civil power; freedom from taxation without representation, were among those civil rights which all esteemed sacred. The argument in reference to the relations of the States to the General Government, under the articles of confederation, and subsequently under the Constitution, did not involve the question whether we should destroy the fundamental doctrines of our Government, and create ourselves the very despotism for which King GEORGE was pronounced, in the Declaration of Independence, "a tyrant unfit to be ruler of a free people." This great change that has taken place in our Government could not have occurred but by the demoralizing influence of civil war, nor could it have been done until after the people had been gradually educated to the belief that the Constitution was no more sacred than an act of Congress, and could be altered at pleasure to accomplish partisan triumphs and to gratify partisan vengeance. The fathers of our system of government proved to the world by their courage and sacrifices, and by the establishment of their independence, that the equal title of mankind to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, was undeniable. [Applause.] All experience has shown that these rights could not be secured to any people except by local governments solely charged with the duty of protecting every citizin in their enjoyment. Their first care, therefore, was to advise the organization of such local governments, and for the purpose of preserving them from foreign aggression, a Union of the American people. [Applause.] That these home governments, charged with the protection of "life," "liberty" and "property," and the Union, charged with the political existence of all the States, were each based upon the axiom that the only source of power in the United States is the people, that the people in the State are the only sovereigns in the State and the people of the Union in the States, are the only sovereigns in the Union, and that as the people are immortal, the State and the Union are indestructible, are the natural results of the system. Whatever may be the practical inequality in any State of political or civil right, dependent upon "age," "sex," "race" or "intelligence," such inequality, if inconsistent with the enjoyment of life, liberty, or property by all men, must from the nature and tendency of the free and equal structure of such a society, such popular government, be temporary, and as no human intelligence has ever discovered any safer depository of the power to protect life, liberty and property in a community than the people of that community, so nothing but judicial blindness, corruption, imbecility, or a revolutionary design to destroy our system, can seek to destroy the relations so wisely established between the States and the General Government. The right of the people of each State to regulate and modify political and civil privileges as to them shall seem best, is established on the impregnable basis of convenience, a necessity resulting from the nature of man, the traditions, habits and affections of the American people, and can never be transferred by force or fraud to any central authority while the people retain their intelligence and their virtue, and the courage to resist the destruction of the great bulwark of self-government. [Applause.] By an almost unanimous vote, in July, 1861, Congress declared the object and purposes of the war. It was not prosecuted for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the rights of the States unimpaired. But this war for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the rights of the States has been over for more than four years. Are the "objects" and "purposes" of the war accomplished? First it was proclaimed that the States which had been in rebellion had forfeited all rights; the people were at the mercy of the victors; they were slaves which they had conquered with the sword and spear—they had a right to fasten them to their chariot wheels and drag them in their triumphal procession. Their former slaves were made their masters—were enfranchised and made the governing power, subject only to a writ of error in the shape of a bayonet. Since that time the Freedmen's Bureau bills, the Reconstruction acts, the Tenure-of-Office bill, the action of our military commanders, as well as the recent opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, have reduced a large portion of the country to a condition much worse than that to which our fathers referred as marking King GEORGE "as a tyrant unfit to be the ruler of a free people." There they have rendered the military independent of and superior to the civil power; they are taxed without consent. Without free representation, without the power of "choosing" their representatives, they are slaves, they are deprived in many cases of the trial by jury. [Cheers.] But the Declaration of Independence charged the King with attempting "fundamentally to alter the powers of the Government." And this is true now, not only in reference to the States formerly in rebellion, but in reference to the States of New-York and New-Jersey, and all the States. They are deliberately engaged in an attempt, step by step, to deprive the people of their power of local self-government. Drop, for the moment, all such words as "State sovereignty," "State's rights," &c., which have got to be so misused as to cloud reason. It is the people who are being deceived, and their liberties which are being torn away, while they are drugged with General GRANT and military glory. [Applause.]

Alluding to the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Mr. STOCKTON continued: The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that "Texas" is a State in the Union. Yet the Legislative branch have solemnly enacted "that before the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several Legislatures, which may hereafter lawfully organize, shall ratify the Fifteenth Article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The result is, that in the view of the case taken by the highest legal tribunal, the Fifteenth amendment cannot be ratified by the forced action of these States; for, being indissolubly connected with their sister States, they have a free choice, and are not and cannot be deprived of representation by any such violence. An amendment so pretented to be adopted would be simply a nullity, and the attempt to enforce it, revolution. [Loud cheers again given.] Hopeless of succeeding by deception in a fundamental alteration of the Government, they attempt it by force, by violence. It is nothing more. The Constitution itself provides the only means by which it can be amended, that is, by the free vote, the free choice of the original parties to the compact, and those since admitted, expressed in the manner prescribed, which then has force on all, only because they before agreed that that was the way they should speak. It is the voice of every State, the free consent of all—so only can free Governments alter a Constitution. These States are deprived of a free vote. They are to be coerced to a vote that alters the Constution of the United States and of New-Jersey fundamentally. I pronounce it violence and revolution. [Great applause.] If, my friends, this country is ever conquered and our free institutions overthrown by a foreign foe, they will not die; we will take them with us, as our fathers did, and plant them anew where they will flourish and grow as they have in this land. But if you lose them by cowardice and inaction, if you lose them by corruption and folly, you are stricken down in the shame of self-abasement, man is proved incapable of self-government, and the men who begin already to prate of imperialism and monarchy, and predict military dictatorship, are wiser than you. I can see already, in my imagination, a new land rising out of the waste of waters; I can see the cattle grazing on its thousand hills; I can see its armies spread out on the plains, and its white-sailed ships wafted by every breeze; and, saddest sight of all, I see the victims of oppression crowding thither, not from Europe only, but from this, the citadel of human liberty, the home of human freedom. Long may it be before such a dream be realized. May our beloved country, guided by wisdom and patriotism, emerge from this, its great trial, prosperous and happy, free as the waves that break on her boundless shore, and pure as the spotless sky above her.

Mr. STOCKTON's oration was received with frequent applause.

MISCELLANEOUS ORATORY.

Among the other speakers who were called out after Mr. STOCKTON had finished his oration were Hon. GEORGE W. MILLER, of Rochester, Mayor HALL, and JOHN A. FELLOWS. The speeches were all of a very strong partisan character, and gave the exercises the appearance of a political meeting at the opening of a campaign, rather than a celebration of the national anniversary.

Mayor HALL was particularly severe on the Republican Party and General GRANT. He said that New-York was about the only city that celebrated the Fourth of July to-day, and the Democratic Party was the only party in the land that cared about celebrating it. It appeared from a correspondent of the TIMES that the Washington authorities refused to appropriate any money to celebrate the anniversary, but the Secretary of the Interior had kindly ordered that the national standard be displayed. The people would look in vain for distinguished Radicals making Fourth of July orations. They would find the late Governor of Maine, advertised to address the old Army of the Potomac in this City to-night, and thus help keep alive the embers of civil war, but the Society of Cincinnati, to which WASHINGTON belonged, was not invited. But thank the Lord the Tammany Society were here to keep alive the memories of the Revolution and preserve civil liberty. It was especially important that the people noted the hypocrisy of the Republican Party. He happened to know that the sympathies of General BARLOW, the Marshal of this District, and also of Mr. PIERREPONT, the District-Attorney, were with the Cubans, but such was the character of their instructions from General GRANT that they were compelled to go out of their way to throw obstacles in the path of Cuban independence. And yet the Republican Party claimed in their platforms to sympathize with the oppressed peoples everywhere. A committee from an Irish meeting in this City had been for weeks trying in vain to get an audience with General GRANT. The Republicans were theoretically sympathizers with Cuba, but practically they lowered their heads to Spain, and General GRANT was responsible for it. He would venture the prediction that as ANDY JOHNSON, (prolonged cheers,) who was nominated and elected by the Republican Party was turned out of his party, so before the end of GRANT's four years he would also be turned out of the party. GRANT might have brought peace to the country, but he had not brought peace to his party—and amen to that. [Applause.] He would also say (and here he spoke only as an individual) that four-fifths of all that was said about the *Alabama* claims was the sheerest humbug, and was felt by everybody to be so. We might quarrel about the spirit that lay behind the conduct of England toward us during the war, but once let Ireland get into difficulty with England, and if they want *Alabamas* from us they will get them, and if Cuba wants ships she will get them. [Applause.] And the same feeling that England manifested toward us four-fifths of us, or at least of the Democratic Party, have toward Ireland and the Cubans. [Applause.] After some further remarks about the hypocrisy of the Republican Party and the Administration, Mayor HALL closed by prophecying the success of the Democracy next Fall in the Pennsylvania and New-York elections.

At the close of the exercises the Sachems and members of the Society retired to the adjacent rooms in the Wigwam, where they partook of a liberal collation, gotten up and superitended by Mr. ASHMAN, of the Sinclair House.

Army of the Potomac Society.

A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac was held yesterday morning, at Steinway Hall, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The contest for the office of President appeared to lie between Generals SHERIDAN and MCCLELLAN. After several ballots had been taken, General SHERIDAN rose and declined the honor of an election; upon which it was proposed to elect him unanimously, and the motion was carried. Vice-Presidents, representing each corps of the army, were then elected; after which the meeting adjourned.

At 8 P. M. the Society again met at Steinway Hall. At the back of the platform was exhibited WALKER's fine painting of the battle of Gettysburg, showing the repulse of LONGSTREET's charge on the 3d of June, 1863. General SHERIDAN presided at the meeting, and introduced as the orator of the evening General JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of Maine. General CHAMBERLAIN said that the Army of the Potomac was a subject to which it was impossible to do justice. The bravery it had displayed, the hardships it had undergone, the battles it had fought, the victories it had won, were themes to which justice could never be done. He then referred to the reverses the army had suffered in first taking the field. These were due, he thought, to the fact that the army had not only to face the foe in front, but also to protect the city in its rear. He then spoke of the strategists, to whose account, he said, many of the reverses suffered by the army must be credited. He next went on to speak of the victories of the army. After a time, he said, our army had become disciplined, and then victory upon victory followed as certainly as the sun rose at noonday. The speaker paid a high compliment to General GRANT, the mention of whose name was loudly cheered. SHERIDAN's, SHERMAN's, MCCLELLAN's, BURNSIDE's and THOMAS' names also met with warm applause. The orator concluded by speaking of the importance of the victories won by the army. Now, he said, the oft-quoted phrase may be repeated with truth, "All quiet on the Potomac."

On the conclusion of the oration those present adjourned to Delmonico's, where a collation was partaken of. General SHERIDAN presided, and among those present were Generals McClellan, Meade, Franklin, Burnside, Spinola, McQuade, Webb, Chamberlain, Mott, Locke, Torbet, Haverill, Casey, Slocum, Upton, Newton, Wright, Pleasonton, Ingalls, Wainwright, Cochrane, Fitz John Porter, Butterfield, Tremain, Hatfield, Hyde, Shaler, and Admiral Farragut.

About 400 persons assembled in the dining hall, and, after the eatables had been disposed of, General SHERIDAN announced that another meeting of the Society would be held at 10 o'clock this morning, to complete the organization of the Society.

The following toasts were then drank:

1. Our Country—United we stand; divided we fall. 2. The President of the United States—He led our armies to victory and the country to peace. 3. The Navy of the United States—We remember its eminent services with gratitude and admiration. 4. The United States Army. 5. The Volunteer Armies of the United States. 6. The Private Soldier. 7. Our Fallen Comrades. 8. The Battles of the Army of the Potomac. 9. Our Invited Guests. 10. Sweethearts and Wives.

The first toast was briefly responded to by Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, who said that we would be brothers to the men of the South if they would only let us. No record of the war should be left if we could have our own way.

The second toast was responded to by General CHAMBERLAIN, who professed his inability to do justice to the theme, but paid a most glowing and eloquent tribute to the gallantry and statesmanship of General GRANT.

Admiral FARRAGUT briefly responded to the third toast.

General Humphreys, General Burnside, General Sharp, Chaplain L. Gaylord, General Meade, General Stannard and General McCandless responded in brief terms to the remaining toasts, after which the company separated.

Organization of the Sixth Corps.

The officers of the gallant Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac met at 10 A. M. yesterday at Steinway Hall, for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization. The meeting was called to order by Major-General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN. On motion of Major-General WRIGHT, General FRANKLIN was appointed Chairman. Brevet Brigadier-General JOSEPH JACKSON was appointed temporary Secretary.

On motion of Brigadier-General JOHN COCHRANE, the following Committee of seven was appointed to report on permanent organization: General John Cochrane, General Calvin E. Pratt, General Alexander Shaler, Colonel J. W. Lutte, General George A. Stannard, Colonel E. Sparrow Purdy, and Colonel Daniel J. Nevins.

The following Executive Committee was appointed on motion of General JOHN COCHRANE: Major-Generals WM. B. FRANKLIN, H. G. WRIGHT and JOHN NEWTON.

The Chairman stated that all who at any time were members of the Sixth Corps are invited to join the organization.

The Executive Committee was empowered to call the Association together at some future day for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and the Association adjourned.

Artillery Corps, Army of the Potomac.

A meeting of the artillery officers, formerly connectly with the Army of the Potomac, was held at Steinway Hall yesterday, for the purpose of forming a permanent association. The meeting was called to order by General C. S. WAINWRIGHT, who nominated General C. H. TOMPKINS as temporary chairman, and Lieutenant J. A. MILLARD, Jr., for Secretary, which was carried.

General J. G. HAZARD moved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the chair to draft a constitution and by-laws. The chairman appointed the following officers: Major-General H. J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of Potomac; Major-General Kyler, Brigadier-Generals C. S. Wainwright, J. G. Hazard, J. A. Hall, C. H. Tompkins and Abbott.

The Committee was requested to report at as early a period as practicable.

It was unanimously resolved, on motion of Brigadier-General HALL, that the Committee on Organization be requested to present the name of Major-General H. J. HUNT for President of the Association.

The meeting then adjourned until to-day. Officers formerly connected with the Artillery Corps of the Army of the Potomac are requested to send their full names and addresses, to the Acting Secretary, J. A. MILLARD, No. 165 Pearl-street, for enrollment in the Association.

Governor's Island.

The celebration of the day was unusually tame on Governor's Island, owing to the fact that, as an act of military courtesy to the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, the military band was placed at their disposal for the day. The exercises, therefore, consisted solely of a dress parade of the garrison at noon under command of General THOMAS H. NEILL, accompanied by the firing of a national salute.

Trinity Church.

With the rising of the sun the bells of Old Trinity rang out their joyous welcome to the national birthday. At 9 o'clock in the morning prayers were read by Dr. DIX, and again at 3 P. M. by Dr. WESTON. At intervals throughout the day, until 3:30 P. M., the following pieces were rung by Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE: The Changes on Eight Bells, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, Old Dog Tray, Let the Merry Church Bells Ring, On the Field of Glory, Coming Through the Rye, Blue Bells of Scotland, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, Bould Soger Boy, Airs from "Guy Mannering," Chimes Quadrille, Airs from Daughter of the Regiment, and Viva l'America, closing with a repetition of Yankee Doodle.

Central Park.

In the Central Park, though the crowd was very large, yet it seemed to partake of the prevailing quiet which marked the celebration of the day. The gay and brilliant equipage with its familiar occupant had given place to the rusty hack from whence looked strange faces. Yet the crowd, as it floated along, seemed well pleased with the day and the place; those from the City because they had within reach a spot where even for a day they could breathe the uncontaminated odors of living nature, and those from the country because of the opportunity to behold the oft-told wonders of the place—including the elephant. The Mall was the rendezvous of a large and highly entertained assemblage, who notwithstanding the heat of the sun, listened to the strains of music discoursed by the band.

The following was the programme of music, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.:

PART I.

1. National Medley....Dodworth
2. March Saenger Lust....Hermann
3. Austrian Hymn....Haydn

PART II.

4. Pot Pouri on Irish Airs....Moore
5. Russian Hymn....Groff
6. Quadrille—Scotch Airs....Jullien
7. Jubel Overture—America....Von Weber

PART III.

8. Dutch Airs. Wien Nierlandschblaed / Will helmus von Nassarvew.
9. Waltz—Kate Kearney....Coote
10. Prussian Melodies.
11. Gallop—Il Corricolo....De Grau

Finale—The Union.

In addition to the music at the Mall, there was also music on the Lake by the Park Cornet Band, which was evidently appreciated by the large number of pleasure-seekers who floated around in the gayly decked-boats.

The Public Institutions.

At Bellevue Hospital extra refreshments were served to the inmates, and in the evening an exhibition of fireworks took place. At the Hospital for Incurables and the Epileptic Hospital, extra refreshments were also served. At the Lunatic Asylum there were exercises by the patients, and refreshments, the ice-cream and strawberries being a donation to the institution, and in the evening there was a very fine display of fireworks. At the Inebriate Asylum and Infants' Hospital on Ward's Island, there were also exercises, together with fireworks in the evening. At the Industrial School on Hart's Island, the day was honored by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, speeches by the scholars, refreshments and fireworks in the evening. Randall's Island, which has ever received the special attention of the Commissioners on such occasions, was the scene of more elaborate ceremonies than any of the others. At sunrise the Randalls' Island battalion were on parade and raised the national flag. At 11:30 the exercises were continued by singing, in which all the children on the island joined. Addresses were then delivered by the Commissioners and Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and also an address by Master HAINES. The exercises were concluded by singing, after which ice cream, strawberries, and other refreshments were partaken of by the children. For these extra refreshments which are not furnished by the Commissioners, the children are indebted to the Firemen's Ball Committee.

In the evening there was a splendid display of fireworks, which closed the celebration of the day.

In all the penal institutions, the only form in which the day was distinguished for the inmates, was in making it a day of rest.

The Display at the City Hall.

At the City Hall the display of pyrotechnics was extremely brilliant, consisting of numerous fantastic pieces, patriotic designs, rockets, bombs, red and blue lights and Roman candles. The success of the fireworks was due largely to their careful handling by Mr. LILLIENDAHL, who originated them for the occasion. For over an hour the City Hall and Park, the newspaper offices, and the streets were aglow with lights of varied colors and brilliancy. This display was witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators, composed of people of every class and description.

Exhibition of a New Gas Light.

Madison-square was splendidly illuminated by the Oxyhydrogen Heat and Light Company, last evening, by means of their new light. The square and vicinity was brilliant with steady rays of vivid and almost blinding intensity, which greatly surpassed the refractive power of the ordinary gas lamp. The exhibition attracted great attention.

Enterprise Literary Association.

The Enterprise Literary Association celebrated Independence Day at their room, No. 148 East Fifty-fourth-street. The opening address was delivered by FRANCIS KAVELSEN, President. Reading the Declaration of Independence, by the same; Recitation, *E Pluribus Unum*, by M. A. LEVY; Essay "American Independence," by A. BLUM; Recitation, "The Revolutionary," by P. B. LEVY; Oration, "American Progress," by R. M. DE LEEMO, and Reading of Emancipation Proclamation, by D. L. GLUCK. A debate followed upon the question, "Were the American Colonies justified in declaring their Independence?" Decided, of course, in the affirmative. The whole of the proceedings were of an entertaining character.

Casualties During the Day.

JOHN KEENAN, aged 14 years, was terribly burned by the explosion of fire-crackers in the yard of No. 67 Oliver-street. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

LILLIE TERRY, aged 4 years, residing at No. 263 Third-avenue, was burned in a terrible manner by her clothes taking fire from fire-crackers with which she was playing.

WILLIAM LEWIS, 45 years of age, died suddenly in the liquor store, corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-third-street. Coroner notified.

JOSEPH ACKLEY, 12 years of age, residing at No. 524 Third-avenue, was badly burned about the head and face by the premature explosion of powder. He was taken home.

JACOB JERGER, 60 years of age, residing at No. 16 Maiden-lane, fell from one of the Grand-street ferry-boats, but was rescued before he had experienced anything worse than a cold bath.

JAMES MARKS, aged 9 years, was badly burned about the head and face by the explosion of powder in front of his residence, No. 28 Lexington-avenue.

WILLIAM FALEN, aged 9 years, living a No. 210 Mott-street, had his right thigh badly burned by a bunch of fire-crackers taking fire in his pocket. He was conveyed home.

JOHN BERGHAN was taken suddenly ill in the street, and being removed to his residence, No. 6 Clinton-place, immediately expired. The Coroner was notified.

WILLIAM B. FLYNN was burnt on the hands and face by a box of powder that exploded at No. 174 Cherry-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL HERMAN, aged 15, of No. 181 Mott-street, shot himself through the hand by carelessly handling a pistol. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES BURNETT was cut on the head by some unknown person during a fight at the corner of Bayard and Forsyth streets. Sent to his home.

JOSEPH KEATING, aged 12 years, was run over by a velocipede in Tompkins-square, and his ankle badly hurt. Taken to his home, No. 527 Fifth-street.

At 5:30 P. M., BELLA EDWARDS, ISIDORE KANE and JOHN RIKER, residing at No. 577 Second-avenue, were seriously injured by the explosion of a can of powder.

At 5 P. M., IGNATZ BURNS, aged 13 years, who lived at No. 143 West Thirty-first-street, was drowned in the pond at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. The body was recovered and taken to the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

At 7 P. M. MICHAEL LEE, aged 10 years, fell through the new building at the corner of Bowery and Bleecker-street and broke his arm. He was taken to the Central Police Office, where his wound was dressed by Surgeon ARMSTRONG, who is constantly on duty there.

At 6:15 P. M. BARBARA MESSON, of No. 38 Forsyth-street, was struck in the side by a wad from a pistol fired by SOLOMON LAZAMS, who was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house. She was not seriously injured.

At 9 P. M., DORMINGO GOTERIES, aged 10 years, of No. 414 East Fifteenth-street, died of the effects of burns from fire-crackers received at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Coroner was notified.

At 8 P. M., GEORGE WILTON fell from the second-story of No. 104 Barclay-street, and was so seriously injured that he was taken to the City Hospital.

At 8:15 o'clock P. M. a team of horses ran away from the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Broadway, being frightened by fireworks, and before they were stopped, knocked down several persons, one of whom, MRS. CASSIDY, was seriously injured.

Fires.

At about 6 o'clock A. M., a fire broke out on the top floor of No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, occupied by JOHN SOHRN as a match factory. Damage $500, and no insurance.

At 9:50 an alarm of fire was caused by fire-crackers setting fire to the room of WM. BREMERMAN, No. 127 Crosby-street. Damage trifling.

Fire-crackers ignited the roof of the building corner of Manhattan-street and Broadway at 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the flames were extinguished with a few pails of water.

At 12:25 P. M. the roof of No. 83 Perry-street caught fire from fire-crackers, but it was extinguished before any damage had been done.

At 2 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of No. 76 Oliver-street, caused by fire-crackers. Damage trifling.

At 2:15 P. M. the roof of No. 53 Robinson-street

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Negotiations on the Alabama Claims Question.

An Exhaustive Condensation of Their History.

The Early Correspondence Between Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Letters and Dispatches.

Ex-Secretary Seward's Action in the Matter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 5, 1869.

The following is a complete and exhaustive condensation of the history of the negotiations on the *Alabama* claims' question between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from the time the negotiations were suspended, under Mr. ADAMS, in December, 1867, to the final rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate, April 14, 1869. These documents officially embody all the points and rapidly-changing phases of the controversy from the dignified stand taken by Mr. ADAMS, in 1867, to the obsequious attitude assumed by Mr. JOHNSON, in 1869. They throw much light upon the matter and manner of our English diplomacy for the past year, and being thus presented to the public months in advance of their official publication by the Government, and while the question is still fresh, will be read with unusual interest.

Mr. ADAMS informed Mr. SEWARD of the cessation of negotiations in the following note. The document alluded to by Mr. ADAMS embodied two letters from Lord STANLEY to Sir FREDERICK W. BRUCE and Mr. FORD, of the British Legation at Washington, in which the inadmissibility of the demands of the United States, particularly the demand that the question of the recognition of the so-called Confederate States should be referred to an arbiter to determine the moral responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, was fully set forth:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
LONDON, Dec. 4, 1867. }

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a document published for the use of Parliament, containing the latest portion of the correspondence relative to the questions in dispute between the two countries.

From the tone of the reply of Lord STANLEY, in connection with your dispatch, just received, No. 2,093, of the 16th of November, it seems plain that nothing more can be expected from this negotiation. I shall, therefore, in accordance with your desire, give it out hereafter as so understood.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The next two communications from Mr. ADAMS, of Dec. 6 and Dec. 11, respectively, referred to the Fenian difficulties, the dispatch of the 11th inclosing an article from "Historicus," (Mr. VERNON HARCOURT,) and another from the London *Times* on the law of expatriation.

On the 24th of December Mr. ADAMS sought another interview with Lord STANLEY, for the purpose of reading to him the contents of some previous dispatches from Mr. SEWARD. Mr. ADAMS remarks:

"His Lordship, on receiving it, asked me whether I was in possession of any later views of my Government on the subject of this dispatch. I promptly responded in the negative. I considered the negotiation as now closed, without a prospect of reopening it, and had so written home.

His Lordship then said that he had just received a letter from Mr. FORD, at Washington, which he would be glad to have me read and give him my impression of its meaning. He then handed it to me, and I looked over it carefully. It was dated the 8th instant, and reported a conversation the writer had just had with you. The substance of it was, according to him, *that you said you could not recede from the position of holding the British Government responsible for the consequences of the proclamation of neutrality*; hence, that all prospect of success from the proposal of arbitration, made with an exception of that point, must be regarded as over. Neither could you make any new offer to negotiate, for the United States felt itself like a party injured by a severe blow, who could not properly initiate a proposal for reparation from the party that had inflicted it. In order to get rid of the awkwardness of such a position, you suggested the possibility of his Lordship's proposing to merge this particular question in the mass of matters now remaining open between the countries, and lumping them all together in one treatment or negotiation. You closed by hinting that an avenue would remain open to his Lordship through the answer which he might make to the last note which you had written—in other words, to the dispatch No. 2,102, which I had just communicated.

After reading it, I observed that this view of the subject was, in some measure, new to me, and that I could not undertake, with my partial comprehension of it, to give him many explanations having authority. If it was the intention to proceed by the customary way of negotiation between the countries, in my opinion the brief remnant of the term of the administration would expire before much progress had been made. This was said in view of the fact that there must, after all, be some precision arrived at in defining the controverted points. The British claims would require examination, and perhaps evidence to substantiate them, before they could be conceded. The same thing would happen with ours, which were larger and more complicated with disputed questions."

Some further conversation occurred at this interview, which is detailed by Mr. ADAMS, but it produced no results, STANLEY remarking in conclusion that he could "perceive no course open to him" for a reopening of the negotiations.

December 27, 1867, Mr. SEWARD acknowledged the receipt of Mr. ADAMS' dispatch of Dec. 11, touching the question of the law of expatriation. He expressed the hope that the reassembling of Congress would bring the Executive and Legislative branches into harmony on the subject, when the President would be prepared to express his official opinion concerning it for the information of Her Majesty's Government. He concluded by saying:

"At the same time, I think it necessary to say that in view of the failure hitherto to obtain a satisfactory settlement of our complaints against Great Britain which occurred during the late rebellion in the United States, and in view also of the severity which continues to be practiced by the courts of law in Great Britain, discriminating against native Irishmen duly naturalized in the United States, I do not think that a situation exists in the United States favorable to the initiation of negotiations by this Department limited to the single purpose of obtaining a revision of the law concerning expatriation."

Mr. ADAM'S subsequent dispatches of Jan. 8 and Jan. 11, simply inclosed another editorial from the London *Times* and another letter from HISTORICUS on the law of expatriation.

On Jan. 13, 1868, Mr. SEWARD thus replied to Mr. ADAMS' dispatch of the 24th December, 1867:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, Jan. 13, 1868. }

SIR: Your dispatch of the 24th of December, No. 1,403, has been received. You were quite right in saying to Lord STANLEY that the negotiation in regard to the so-called *Alabama* claims is now considered by this Government to have been closed without a prospect of its being reopened. With reference to the conversation which occurred between yourself and his lordship on the subject of a recent dispatch of Mr. FORD, in which Mr. FORD gave an account of a conversation which he had with me, it would perhaps be sufficient to say that Mr. FORD submitted no report of that conversation, nor did he inform me what he proposed to write to Lord STANLEY. I may add that either Mr. FORD or Lord STANLDY, or both, have misapprehended the full scope of what is reported by Mr. FORD as a suggestion on my part.

Both of these gentlemen seem to have understood me as referring only to mutual pecuniary war claims of citizens and subjects of the two countries which have lately been extensively discussed. Lord STANLEY seems to have received *that the so-called Alabama claims shall be treated so exclusively as a pecuniary commercial claims* as to insist on altogether excluding the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the war from consideration in the arbitration which he proposed.

On the other hand I have been singularly unfortunate in my correspondence if I have not given it to be clearly understood that a violation of neutrality by the Queen's proclamation and kindred proceedings of the British Government *is regarded as a national wrong and injury to the United States*; and that the lowest form of satisfaction for that national injury that the United States could accept, would be found in an indemnity without reservation or compromise by the British Government to those citizens of the United States who had suffered individual injury and damages by the vessels of war unlawfully built, equipped, manned, fitted out, or entertained and protected in the British ports and harbors in consequence of a fail-are of the British Government to preserve its neutrality.

Beside this question there exist also other open questions. There is a divided occupation of the island of San Juan, in the Pacific, which ought to be settled soon; there is the assumption of Great Britain to hold naturalized citizens of the United States, if they were born in Great Britain, amenable for offences under laws and before tribunals which are not and cannot be applied to native-born citizens of the United States.

A grave question arose during the recent rebellion upon the treaty arrangements between the two countries for extradition of criminals. There is a deferred question between the two countries in regard to the fisheries in the North Atlantic waters.

Any one of these questions may at any moment become a subject of exciting controversy. The naturalization question is already working in that way.

It was in view of all these existing sources of controversy that the thought occurred to me that her Majesty's government, if desirous to lay a broad foundation for friendly and satisfactory relations, might possibly think it expedient to suggest a conference, in which all the matters referred to might be considered together, and so a comprehensive settlement might be attempted without exciting the sensibilities which are understood to have caused that Government to insist upon a limited arbitration in the case of the *Alabama* claims.

These explanations may be given informally, if you think proper, to Lord STANLEY, but with the distinct understanding that the United States are not to be assumed as proposing to open a new negotiation in regard to the questions referred to, or any of them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

February 18, 1868, Mr. ADAMS replied to the foregoing dispatch of Mr. SEWARD as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Feb. 18, 1868.

SIR: On Saturday last, the 15th inst., I had a favorable opportunity of meeting Lord STANLEY and of communicating to him the substance of your dispatch No. 2,118 of the 13th of January. The chief portions of it I gave to him in your own words, especially the closing paragraph, precluding any inference that the suggestion that preceded was to be considered a proposal to reopen a negotiation.

His Lordship said that his desire, as I must know, had always been so strong to arrive at some terms of agreement with us, that if he could see a way to it he should not stand upon ceremony in the order of initiating it. With respect to one of the subjects referred to in the dispatch, that of allegiance, he believed the feeling was universal in England that some change of the law was necessary to meet the change of circumstances. If there were inconvenience to us likely to spring from it on this side, it was not less true that equal inconvenience might result in certain cases to them on the other. Some had actually been experienced during the late war. In the instructions that had been given to Mr. THORNTON, the new Minister, he had included a proposal, in a friendly spirit, to engage in any consultation that might have for its object the arrangement of all existing difficulties on this head.

I said I was very glad to learn this; for just at the present moment there was a more pressing need of removing uneasiness on this score than on any other.

* * * * * * * * *

Passing from this, however, his Lordship expressed his doubts whether it would be found more easy to come to an understanding by accumulating all the different topics recited in your dispatch in one heap than by treating each separately. The term "conference," too, was so general that he could not yet quite affix a practical measure to it. He should be very glad to learn more fully what idea it was intended to convey. I said that I would, if he pleased, communicate this wish to you, it being understood that thereby no implication could be raised adverse to the observance of the precautionary final paragraph in your despatch.

His Lordship assented to this reserve. So it was understood between us that, saving all notion of the presentation of any overture thereby, I was to ask if you would be willing to convey to his mind more fully an idea of what was intended under the term "conference."

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

On the 7th of March, Mr. SEWARD replied to the above at length, having first consulted the President. The dispatch, however, related chiefly to the uneasiness concerning the naturalization question. This question, affecting so closely the condition of the Fenian prisoners then held in England, Mr. SEWARD urged for immediate settlement, and proposed the adoption of the treaty which Mr. BANCROFT had just made with the North German Government, with a single supplemental and additional stipulation. Concerning Lord STANLEY's desire for fuller information as to what was meant by the term "Conference," Mr. SEWARD said:

"I reserve, for the present, the consideration of Lord STANLEY's suggestions relating to a mode of proceeding to arrange the *Alabama* and other questions, because the views I shall have occasion to submit on those subjects will be greatly influenced by the result of the anticipated proceedings in regard to naturalization."

On the same date as the above Mr. ADAMS inclosed to Mr. SEWARD a *verbatim* report of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE's motion relative to the questions arising from the war. Mr. ADAMS added:

"Although not present myself on this occasion, I learn from several quarters that the temper manifested in it was throughout fair, and even friendly. I am inclined to believe that on the single question of the claims for damage done by the *Alabama*, and perhaps one or two other vessels, Parliament is almost prepared to pay whatever might be adjudged by a Commission raised for the purpose, without much demur.

You will doubtless take note of the allusion made in Lord STANLEY's remarks, toward the close, to that part of your latest communication to me on the subject which I made known to him. My opinion is that the failure of the negotiation is matter of general regret. While there is a strong disposition to protect the action of Lord STANLEY in his construction of the terms of your dispatch of the 12th January, 1867, there is nevertheless a feeling that if he had put a construction, like that of Mr. FORSTER's they would have been quite as ready to justify it."

On the 23d of March Mr. SEWARD replied briefly to the above, observing that

"It is pleasant to recognize the meliorated tone of Parliamentary and public opinion in Great Britain on these grave subjects. We are ourselves not unmindful of the interests involved."

He then alluded to a series of propositions he had made to Mr. THORNTON for the settlement of the naturalization question on the basis of the North German Treaty, and the adjustment of the San Juan boundary question by a reference to the Republic of Switzerland. He closed by saying:

"When all these things shall have been done, the existing irritation will be so far relieved that I think it beyond doubt that we can provide for adjusting the *Alabama* and other claims in a manner practically unexceptionable in either country."

This was the last allusion to the *Alabama* claims by Mr. SEWARD, during Mr. ADAMS' term as Minister to England. The subject was not again touched upon until Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's instructions were prepared. Mr. SEWARD never responded to Lord STANLEY's desire to know what he intended should be covered by the word "conference," and fully maintained until the advent of Mr. JOHNSON his resolution that England must take the initiative in reopening negotiations. He continued to push the negotiations in connection with the naturalization question with characteristic persistency. Mr. ADAMS left London early in May, 1868, and Mr. MORAN became Chargé-d'Affaires pending the appointment of a new Minister. The period during which no allusion whatever was made to the *Alabama* claims negotiations extended from March 23 to July 20, 1868, the date of Mr. JOHNSON's instructions. Mr. JOHNSON was confirmed as Minister to England early in July, and arrived in London in the latter part of August. It is proper to note the fact right here that notwithstanding the high position taken by Mr. SEWARD in refusing to initiate new negotiations, they were nevertheless reopened by the direct agency of Mr. JOHNSON, acting under indirect instructions of Mr. SEWARD, which could be construed as authorizing new overtures in a certain contingency. These instructions, though they relate chiefly to the naturalization and San Juan boundary questions, are yet worthy of publication in full, since they show so clearly Mr. SEWARD's earnest endeavors to induce England to settle first the important questions of naturalization and citizenship, and then, having secured these rights, the injured feelings of the United States might be deemed so far appeased as to warrant a further consideration of the *Alabama* question. The following is Mr. SEWARD's letter of instructions to Mr. JOHNSON:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868.

SIR: It is a truism that commercial and industrial interests continually exert a powerful influence in favor of peace and friendship between the Government and people of the United States and Great Britain. Intimate consanguinity, together with a nearly entire community of language and a very considerable community of political and religious principles, ideas and sentiments, work in the same direction. On all occasions, when the moral sentiment of mankind is moved in favor of national regeneration or other political reform in any part of the world, a very cordial sympathy and regard to such advances in civilization is found to exist between the two countries. This mutual, friendly disposition between the two nations manifests itself more strongly now than at any former period. Nevertheless there are some controversies which have heretofore unavoidably arisen out of difference of administration in the two Governments, controversies which are of lasting importance, and which have become chronic in their character. An urgent necessity exists for the settlement of one or more of them. A reference to the records of the Legation in London will disclose them, and explain the circumstances which have hitherto prevented their adjustment, notwithstanding the great zeal and efficiency with which your distinguished predecessor, Mr. ADAMS, has carried out the instructions of this Department.

The so-called naturalization question is the one which first and most urgently requires attention. The political institutions of the United States may in one sense be said to have for their foundation the principle of the right of individual men in any country, who are neither accused nor convicted of crime, to change their homes and allegiance according to the dictates of their own judgments and consciences, and the inspiration of their individual desires for liberty and happiness.

On the contrary, the British Government have always held in theory, and still adhere to the principle, that native allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible without the express consent of the sovereign. A practical application of this ancient theory in cases of belligerent right of search was, as you are well aware, one of the principal causes of the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. Without reaching a formal decision in the treaty of peace, the question was suffered to fall into abeyance, and until quite recently it seemed to have become obsolete.

Chronic political disaffection in Ireland has survived all the pacifying efforts of administration in Great Britain, of whatever kind. It frequently manifests itself there in turbulence and insurrection. Recently those discontents have been so great that Parliament has made new penal enactments, and has kept the *habeas corpus* suspended in Ireland for a period which has now reached the duration of two years and five months. On the other hand, a great and continuous emigration, which has removed large masses of its population to the United States, has seemed to abate the forces of popular resistance to the authority of Great Britain in that country. The large masses of population thus received into the United States from Ireland, with their descendants, constitute no inconsiderable part of our own population in every State and Territory of the American Republic. Most of the Irish emigrants and their descendants have availed themselves of our Naturalization laws, and have thus become citizens. While the new interests which they have thus acquired as citizens of the United States are paramount, they retain strong feelings, and sentiments of attachment to their native country, or at least of sympathy in its interest and welfare: so true it is that those who remove from one country to another do not, with a change of skies, altogether change their native dispositions. It happens, therefore, that every considerable surge of popular discontent that disturbs the peace of Great Britain affects that portion of our people who have derived their descent from Ireland, and this emotion in no inconsiderable degree affects by sympathy the whole population of the United States.

Great Britain is understood to acknowledge that this Government maintains its neutrality in this trial, with due decision and energy. The maintenance of this neutrality, however, is attended with so much difficulty and inconvenience as to entitle us to the exercise of a corresponding justice and liberality on the part of Great Britain. As naturalized citizens of the United States, Irishmen and their descendants have a right to visit Great Britain, and to be safe in their persons and property there so long as they practice due submission to the authority of Great Britain, the same as native citizens of the United States. When, however, a naturalized citizen of Irish birth or descent, transiently visiting Great Britain, is arrested or questioned under the acts suspending the *habeas corpus*, or by warrant or other form of complaint in judicial proceedings, and thereupon claims the rights of citizens of the United States, he is met in the courts of that country with a denial of the validity of his naturalization, and with the assertion that his allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain continues unbroken. This theory is especially maintained in judicial tribunals in that country, first, as a ground for denying to the naturalized citizen of Irish birth or extraction a trial by jury *de medietate linguae*, which is extended by statute to all foreigners; and also by the pretence that he is especially amenable in British courts for political opinions and conduct maintained or pursued while in the United States, the land of his adoption.

It ought not to have been at any time a matter of surprise to Her Majesty's Government that these invidious discriminations in British tribunals between two classes of citizens of the United States, who stand upon one common platform under our own laws, continually engenders suspicion of prejudice and injustice. If these suspicions are suffered to continue and increase with the progress of political agitation in Great Britain, it must sooner or later result in an extensive and profound alienation of the two countries.

The President has frequently and urgently appealed to the British Government to remove the cause of embarrassment which I have described—an embarrassment which, on the one hand, is productive of no conceivable benefit to the British nation, while, on the other, it hinders all attempts to retain in the United States sentiments of cordiality and friendship toward Great Britain.

The British Government announces to us that it is disposed to remove this embarrassment by accepting the principle of the validity of our laws of naturalization in regard to British subjects. This announcement is gratifying to the United States; but the delay which the British Government makes in carrying the purpose into effect leaves our relations even in a worse condition than before. It is manifest that the purpose can be carried into effect only by some act of Parliament or by a negotiation between the two countries. Parliament does not enact the necessary law, nor has the executive government, on the other hand, thus far been willing to negotiate the necessary treaty. Her Majesty's Government is understood to be diligently engaged in examining the subject, with a view to determine the proper details for an enactment or treaty. While the United States cannot object that such an examination is necessary, they are embarrassed by the procrastination with which it is conducted.

You will address yourself to this as the most important question requiring attention on your arrival in London. You will frankly state to Lord STANLEY that, until this difficulty shall be removed, it is believed by the President that any attempt to settle any of the existing controversies between the two countries would be unavailing, and therefore inexpedient.

If Her Majesty's Government should conclude to negotiate a naturalization treaty, the treaties which have been recently celebrated between the United States and North Germany, the United States and Bavaria, and the United States and Wurtemburg, furnish the basis upon which this Government would be ready to adjust the controversy.

Secondly. In case Her Majesty's Government shall adopt the required measures to adjust the naturalization question, you will next be expected to give your attention to the adjustment of the northwest boundary controversy, which involves the right of national dominion and property over the Island of San Juan, on the frontier line between the United States and British Columbia. It is understood that on the breaking out of the recent civil war in the United States this boundary question was on the eve of being arranged, by referring it to an impartial and friendly arbiter. The question is increasing in urgency with the growing settlement and population of the Northwest, and with the multiplication of causes of litigation within the disputed territory. The United States still remain in a disposition favorable to the process of adjustment originally contemplated.

Thirdly. If you shall find reason to expect that the British Government will be prepared to adjust the two questions already mentioned in some such manner as has been proposed, and satisfactory to both parties, you will then be expected to advert to the subject of mutual claims of citizens and subjects of the two countries against the Governments of each other respectively.

The difficulty in this respect has arisen out of our claims which are known and described in general terms as the *Alabama* claims. In the first place, her Majesty's Government not only denied all national obligation to indemnify citizens of the United States for these claims, but even refused to entertain them for discussion. Subsequently her Majesty's Government, upon reconsideration, proposed to entertain them, for the purpose of referring them to arbitration, but insisted upon making them the subject of special reference, excluding from the arbitrator's consideration certain grounds which the United States deem material to a just and fair determination of the merits of the claims. The United States declined this special exception and exclusion, and thus the proposed arbitration has failed.

It seems to the President that an adjustment might now be reached without formally reviewing former discussions. A joint commission might be agreed upon for the adjustment of all claims of citizens of the United States against the British Government and of all claims of subjects of Great Britain against the United States, upon the model of the joint commission of Feb. 8, 1853, which commission was conducted with so much fairness and settled so satisfactorily all the controversies which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain, from the peace of Ghent, 1814, until the date of the sitting of the Convention.

While you are not authorized to commit this Government distinctly by such a proposition, you may sound Lord STANLEY upon the subject after you shall have obtained satisfactory assurances that the two more urgent controversies previously mentioned can be put under process of adjustment in the manner which I have indicated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., &c., &c.

On the 12th of September Mr. JOHNSON wrote to Mr. SEWARD, detailing the particulars of his first interview with Lord STANLEY. The sanguine spirit and the eagerness to negotiate upon the *Alabama* claims, with which he entered upon his diplomatic duties, will be especially noted:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Sept. 12, 1868.

SIR: Lord STANLEY returned from the Continent on Sunday last, and on the 8th instant addressed to me a letter announcing the fact and saying "that he would have much pleasure in receiving me whenever I might desire to have any personal communication with him on the affairs of my Government."

In consequence of this I had an interview with him at the Foreign Office on Thursday, the 10th instant. The interview lasted from half to three-quarters of an hour, and was entirely satisfactory to me, as, on leaving him, he assured me it was to him.

I of course entered into no particulars in relation to the subjects in dispute, but spoke of them in general and frank terms, to which he replied in like manner. I informed him that before entering into negotiations in relation to other subjects of difference between the two Governments, I was instructed to arrange the naturalization question. He gave me very clearly to understand that there would be no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory arrangement; but added that in order to meet the legal consequences of an entire change of allegiance of a subject of her Majesty, it might be found necessary to have some legislation by Parliament upon the subject. Should this continue to be his opinion it will delay the arrangement some two or three months, or longer, and this, if possible, should be avoided. It will be my effort, therefore, to satisfy him that such legislation is not necessary, and I do not despair of accomplishing it.

In relation to the other two matters mentioned in my instructions, I am convinced there will be no serious difficulty. Although I did not propose an arbitration in relation to the San Juan affair, or a commission in relation to the *Alabama* claims.

I am convinced from what he said on both points that these modes of settlement can be attained. *I submit to you, however, the policy of authorizing me to arrange the two last before the first is settled*, provided the delay in that settlement should be as great as it will be if it is made to depend upon the action of Parliament, and provided I shall be convinced that a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

To this proposition Mr. SEWARD replied at some length, only acceding to Mr. JOHNSON's request in a very important contingency, and reminding him of the temper of Congress on the subject of the unsatisfactory condition of the naturalization laws, rendering it imperatively necessary that this question should first be placed on a basis for speedy settlement. He said:

"The reason for this decision is, that notwithstanding the President might repose implicit confidence in assurances which you may receive of an ultimate and satisfactory solution of the naturalization question, yet that this Government must, nevertheless, conduct its proceedings in all negotiations with proper deference and respect to the state of opinion which prevails in the Senate, in Congress, and among the people of the United States.

Irritation and jealousy, produced by the unsatisfactory condition of the naturalization laws, were almost daily manifested in the debates, and they marked the proceedings of both Houses throughout the whole of the last session of Congress. If this temper of the national mind shall continue, as it probably will, a departure now from the instructions I have heretofore given, so far as to change the order of negotiation, would excite apprehensions that our efforts for the settlement of the naturalization question would prove unavailing, and thus the existing popular anxiety would be increased to a height that might induce Congress to disapprove, *and the Senate to reject, even the very arrangements which otherwise might have proved satisfactory in regard to the San Juan and claims questions.*

* * * * * * * * *

I think it hardly necessary to repeat the reasons I have heretofore given why it is desirable that the new Administration of this Government, which is to come in here on the 4th of March, and the reconstructed Administration of Great Britain, which is supposed to be near at hand, shall find themselves relieved of all the international questions which, although they are not intrinsically difficult, have nevertheless so long and so painfully embarrassed both nations."

Mr. JOHNSON entered into the negotiations with much vigor, and it is decidedly interesting to note in the correspondence which ensues what quick work he made of the naturalization and San Juan protocols in his haste to negotiate the claims question, and how that question became speedily divested of its international and political importance, and reduced to the level of an ordinary claim for individual and pecuniary damages; how the national wrong and national injury, so forcibly dwelt upon by Mr. SEWARD in his dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, of Jan. 13, 1868, was completely ignored, and put in the same scale with claims for damages, arising from the non-observance of commercial treaty stipulations; and how Mr. SEWARD, seeing the end of his official career so close at hand, naturally coveted the honor of settling the controversy, and so was induced to consent to a basis of settlement too narrow for the judgment of the Senate and the people, and which was a virtual abandonment of the demand upon Great Britain for a confession of judgment for wrong doing in the matter of belligerency, except so far as that might be indirectly or tacitly admitted in her agreement that the *Alabama* claims should, like all other claims, be presented to the Joint Commission for settlement. There is nothing in the correspondence, which follows, as there was nothing in the protocol, which contemplated any abandonment by the British Government of its position so tenaciously held that the act of recognition was right in fact and just in law; and as the converse of this proposition embodied what Mr. SEWARD summed up as the "national wrong and national injury," it is conclusively demonstrated that this great element of the question, which is its chief feature in the eyes of the American people, was substantially thrown overboard in the endeavor to arrive at a settlement during the life of the Johnson Administration. On the 25th of September, Mr. JOHNSON wrote as follows to Mr. SEWARD:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Sept. 25, 1868.

SIR: I had, by appointment, an interview to-day with Lord STANLEY, and talked over the matters in dispute between the two Governments. I am glad to say that the result was entirely satisfactory. Your instructions *not authorizing me to negotiate upon the San Juan and Alabama claims until the naturalization question was arranged*, I have not done so; *but I am persuaded that when I can do so there will be no serious, if any, difficulty.* Nor is there any in relation to the other subject. In regard to that, I expect in a week or two to agree upon a protocol of a treaty which will substantially adjust the matter, as far as this Government can do so previous to such legislation as they deem not only advisable but necessary. As soon as the protocol is agreed to, I hope you will allow me to negotiate as to the other questions, as I suppose the President and yourself desire that these should be satisfactorily adjusted before any legislation by Parliament can be had, there being no reason to hope for that until the Spring. I will, of course, forward you a copy of the protocol at the earliest moment, and delay consideration of the other questions until I hear from you.

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

On the 7th of October Mr. JOHNSON again writes, announcing that Lord STANLEY and himself had nearly agreed upon the terms of the naturalization protocol, and that the friendly tone and feeling of the members of the Government and the English public toward the United States, warranted him in again expressing the belief that all matters then in controversy would soon be satisfactorily arranged. On the 9th of October the naturalization protocol was signed and copy forwarded to Mr. SEWARD by mail, accompanied by two dispatches explaining the provisions of the document, as consistent with and applicable to the laws of England, save in certain particulars which would require the action of Parliament for adjustment. In concluding, Mr. JOHNSON remarks:

"Being now convinced that the above matter will be soon satisfactorily adjusted, I shall, under the authority given me by your dispatch No. 20, of the 23d of September, proceed to negotiate on the San Juan and claims questions, subject, of course, to the restrictions that they are not to be finally settled until the question of naturalization is ultimately concluded. For that purpose I am to have an interview with Lord STANLEY on Friday, the 16th instant, when we are to consider the San Juan affair."

The next communication from Mr. JOHNSON, under date of Oct. 17, announced the signing of the San Juan Boundary Protocol. The Minister was vigorously at work, and in one short month had quickly disposed of the two very important questions, the arrangement of which had been made the condition precedent of negotiation on the claims question. Mr. JOHNSON wrote:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 17, 1868.

SIR: I am glad to tell you that I have this day signed with Lord STANLEY a protocol for the settlement, by arbitration, of the northwest boundary controversy.

* * * * * * * * *

Not being authorized to make this arrangement at once operative because of the restrictions contained in your modified instructions in your dispatch No. 20, of the 23d of September, it is provided that the Convention is not to be final until the naturalization question is conclusively settled by treaty or act of Parliament, or both, unless the two Governments in the interval shall otherwise agree.

* * * * * * * * *

The protocol accompanies this dispatch, and I hope that it will receive the sanction of the President and yourself.

This matter having been disposed of, I am to have an interview with Lord STANLEY, on Tuesday next, *to commence negotiating as to what is known as the Alabama claims question*, and I believe that I shall be able *at an early day* to communicate to you a satisfactory adjustment of it.

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. JOHNSON progressed very rapidly. On the 20th of October, three days after writing the above, he telegraphed Mr. SEWARD as follows:

[Telegram per Cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 20, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Can I sign Convention for claims on basis of treaty of February, 1853?
REVERDY JOHNSON.

And, same date, as follows:

[Telegram per Cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 20, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Can I consent to leave all questions as to *Alabama* claims to arbitration of King of Prussia?
REVERDY JOHNSON.

To which Mr. SEWARD replied, 24th October, thus:

[Telegram per Cable.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1868.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

Insist on convention like 1853, without naming arbiter. Convention must be submitted to Senate and the country. Objection would be raised to any arbiter who could be named in advance. When convention goes into effect, the two Governments can instruct the commissioners to agree on arbiter.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

On the 25th October, Mr. SEWARD, beginning to perceive that the time for the consummation of negotiations was growing short, supplemented Mr. JOHNSON's vigorous action as follows:

[Telegram per Cable.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1868.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

Naturalization protocol approved. Can you hasten Claims Convention?
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To which Mr. JOHNSON responded:

[Telegram per Cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 27, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch received. Will try to hasten Claims Convention.
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Oct. 26, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. JOHNSON acknowledging receipt and full approval of the naturalization protocol. He said:

"The protocol therein mentioned is brief, simple, effective, and therefore as satisfactory as any arrangement that could be made without waiting for legislation.

For your diligence in the matter, you will please accept the President's commendation."

Oct. 28 Mr. JOHNSON wrote Mr. SEWARD, giving him the *status* of negotiations of that date. He discloses in the dispatch the reluctance with which Lord STANLEY consented to leave even the simple question of England's legal responsibility for failure to preserve her own neutrality open to arbitration of any kind. And it was to secure the British consent to this proposition that the efforts of Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD were thereafter directed. The correspondence discloses no efforts for negotiation or arbitration concerning the question of belligerency, and that matter seemed abandoned. Substituted for it was the simple, plain, undeniable proposition, arbitration or no arbitration, involved in the term "claims," that Great Britain was legally liable for the individual losses incurred by the failure to enforce her own laws. The following is all of Mr. JOHNSON's letter of Oct. 28 that relates to this question:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 28, 1868.

SIR: Your cipher telegrams, dated the 21st, 24th and 27th instant, respectively, have been received.

I was to have had an interview with Lord STANLEY to-day, but he has just advised me that he is obliged to leave the city, and therefore to postpone our meeting until to-morrow.

Under the authority given me by your cipher dispatch of the 24th inst., I hope and believe that I shall be able to conclude a convention in relation to the *Alabama* claims and other similar claims, as well as other claims, upon the basis of the Convention of the 8th of February, 1853.

His Lordship, however, *is very reluctant* to leave the decision of the first two of these claims to a board composed of subjects of Her Majesty or citizens of the United States, with an authority to call in an umpire to be selected by themselves, *because of the character of the questions of international law which they present.* He prefers that these should be submitted to some foreign friendly Government. But this, I think he will consider, will be accomplished by a convention under which the selection of an arbitrator is to be afterward made by the two Governments, and not by the Commissioners.

I fully appreciate the force of the objections suggested by you to the naming of an arbitrator in regard to these claims in the Convention itself, that it might hazard its confirmation by the Senate and be more or less distasteful to the country.

It is understood between us that the arbitrator is not to be restricted to the consideration of any one point upon which the claims may rest, but may consider every one involved in them.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The next day after writing the above, Mr. JOHNSON telegraphed his expectations thus:

[Telegram per cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 29, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Expect to sign *Alabama* Convention, as instructed, next week.
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Oct. 31, he wrote Mr. SEWARD, repeating in substance the contents of his dispatch No. 40, expressing the hope that the San Juan protocol had received his sanction, and closing with a sanguine anticipation that the President would "be able to communicate in his next annual Message to Congress a satisfactory adjustment of all the matters which have for some years, to a certain extent, weakened the friendly relations between the two countries."

Nov. 7, Mr. SEWARD telegraphed Mr. JOHNSON that the San Juan protocol was right, except that the President of Switzerland must be named as arbitrator. He also added: "Claims protocol will meet opposition."

On the same day, (Nov. 7,) Mr. JOHNSON wrote to Mr. SEWARD saying:

"I have more pleasure in saying to you that I have good reasons for believing that there will be no such delay in the execution of the Convention relative to the *Alabama* claims as I anticipated in my confidential dispatch No. 44, of the 4th instant. I think at present that a convention on the subject will be signed in the course of the coming week, and hope to be able to send it to you by the bag of Wednesday or Saturday next."

On the 10th of November Mr. JOHNSON wrote to Mr. SEWARD, with great gratification, announcing the signing of the joint Convention for the settlement of *all* the claims existing between the two Governments. This is a most remarkable dispatch, and deserves to be given *in extenso*. The public will not fail to note Mr. JOHNSON's positive assurance that the question of belligerency was fully included among the questions for adjudication by the provisions of the Convention; and neither will they fail to note how completely silent Lord STANLEY and Lord CLARENDON were on this vital point, and how utterly the final draught of the Convention, as sent by CLARENDON to Mr. THORNTON, and as accepted, with slight amendments, by Mr. SEWARD, ignored the very question which Mr. JOHNSON said was covered by it. At this point he seems to have become befogged, and neither STANLEY nor CLARENDON sought to undeceive him. Mr. SEWARD seems to have accepted it reluctantly, as will be seen by subsequent dispatches. This was the point of departure which rendered the Convention so obscure, and the basis of its settlement so narrow as to cause its emphatic rejection by the Senate, and its total condemnation by the people. What Mr. JOHNSON contended it was to contain it did not contain, and its terms became, therefore, wholly inadmissible. CLARENDON will, doubtless, be surprised to learn from Mr. JOHNSON's correspondence that he consented to leave the question of the justice of England's action on the question of belligerency to the arbitration of an umpire to be chosen by commissioners. The following is the dispatch:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 10, 1868.

SIR: I have the gratification to inform you of the particulars of the joint Convention, signed by Lord STANLEY and myself on this day, for the settlement of all the claims that the citizens of either country may have against this Government and the Government of the United States; that known as the *Alabama* claims are of course embraced by it.

The first article provides for the appointment of four Commissioners—two by each Government. The Board to meet in London at the earliest period subsequent to their appointment, and, before considering any claims, to agree upon an umpire.

In the event of their not being able to come to a decision upon any claim, the questions are to be submitted to the umpire.

In relation to all claims other than the *Alabama* claims, decisions may be made by a majority of the Commissioners.

This provision is contained in the second article. It also stipulates that each Government is to appoint one person to represent it before the Board as agent, and point out in general terms his duties.

By the third article all claims are to be presented within six months from the day of their first meeting; but authority is given them to extend the time for their presentation three months longer. And the whole is to be closed within two years from the first-named day.

Articles 4, 5 and 6 apply only to the *Alabama* claims. By the fourth, before the Commissioners are to consider such claims, the two Governments are to agree upon some 'sovereign or head of a friendly State as an arbitrator, in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred, in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to an unanimous decision upon the same.'

By the fifth, if the arbitrator appointed under the authority of the fourth shall decide in favor of any or all of these claims, they are to be referred back to the Commissioners to ascertain the amount due upon each. This may be decided by a majority; and if there be not a majority, the decision is to be made by the umpire appointed by the Commissioners under the authority given them by the first article.

By the sixth article the correspondence and evidence in regard to these claims, now in the possession of either Government, are, without further argument or evidence, to be alone considered by the Commissioners or the arbitrator, unless they, unanimously, or he shall call for further argument or evidence.

By the seventh the decision by the Commissioners or the arbitrator, as the case may be, is made conclusive upon both Governments.

Under the eighth article no claims are to be received which may have arisen prior to the 26th of July, 1853, the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention of 8th February, 1853, these having all been adjusted by the Commissioners under that treaty.

Under the ninth article the awards are to be paid in coin, or its equivalent, without interest, within twelve months after the date of each award.

The tenth article makes the decisions arrived at under the Convention conclusive upon all claims presented, and all claims which might be presented, but are not, are also to be barred.

The eleventh Article contains some details, and gives the authority to appoint the Secretary of the Board to the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and United States Minister in London.

The salaries of the Commissioners are to be fixed and paid by each Government appointing them.

The remaining article provides that the ratifications of the Convention are to be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from its date.

It is proper that I should give, as briefly as may be necessary, my reasons for assenting to the Convention, or rather to some of its provisions: 1. *You have heretofore refused to enter into an agreement to arbitrate the Alabama claims unless this Government would agree that the question of its right to acknowledge as belligerents the late so-called Southern Confederacy be also included within the arbitration. You will see by the terms of the First and the Fourth Articles that that question*, as well as every other which the United States may think is involved in such claims, *is to be before the Commissioners, or the arbitrator. This is done by the use of general terms and the omission of any specification of the questions to be decided.* And my authority of agreeing to this is found in your original instructions of the 20th of July last, and is indeed to be found in the correspondence between yourself and my predecessor regarding these claims.

2. Upon reflection I thought it better for our claimants, particularly the *Alabama* claimants, that the Commission should sit in London instead of Washington, because nearly all if not all the evidence upon which they rest is to be found here or in Liverpool, and my instructions were silent as to the place of meeting.

3. The provision that the awards are to be paid in coin, or its equivalent, I deemed to be due to good faith. As those which may be made in favor of our citizens against this Government will be paid in coin, I thought it obviously just that those which may be made in favor of British subjects should be discharged in the same way.

Hoping and not doubting that the Convention will meet with the approval of the President and yourself, and receive the sanction of the Senate, I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The full copy of the Convention as originally drawn accompanied this dispatch. Mr. SEWARD expected it by cable, and on the 11th telegraphed:

[Telegram per cable.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1868.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

Claims protocol not received. Convention must sit in Washington. We thought this understood—absolutely essential under circumstances. Get this and all will be right.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Nov. 12 Mr. JOHNSON replied:

[Telegram per Cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Will try Washington. Best for *Alabama* claims. All proof here. If umpire European, Washington would much delay settlement. Did not understand you wished Washington. Your 37 to ADAMS says not of sufficient importance to insist on. STANLEY not here. Can do nothing without him. Convention, yesterday's mail.
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Same day, Mr. SEWARD again urged Washington as the place of meeting, giving a reason in characteristic language.

[Telegram per cable.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1868.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Insist, in view of highly disturbed national sensibilities, Washington is indispensable.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Nov. 14, Mr. JOHNSON wrote acknowledging sundry cable cipher messages, and explaining why he agreed to London instead of Washington as the place for the meeting of the Claims Convention. His principal reason was that the evidence in support of the *Alabama* claims was all in England, and as the umpire or arbitrator would probably be the head of a friendly European State, he would be much more speedy of access than if the Commission was to sit in Washington. He cited the fact that his instructions were silent upon the subject, and was induced by Lord STANLEY to consent to name London, not believing the point of sufficient importance to be insisted upon.

Nov. 16th Mr. JOHNSON telegraphed that he had reason to believe Washington would be agreed to.

On the 23d of the same month he wrote Mr. SEWARD advising him that STANLEY and himself had signed a supplemental article to the Claims Convention, which conceded that the Commission should sit in Washington, and that the Secretary of the Commission should be selected jointly by the British Minister in Washington and the Secretary of State. The additional article was inclosed.

On the 24th November Mr. JOHNSON telegraphed by cable that it was thought advisable to change San Juan protocol to Convention, and asked for authority. On the 26th he repeated the question:

[Telegram per cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 26, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Can San Juan protocol be changed to Convention? Asked Monday; not answered. Answer.
REVERDY JOHNSON.

By this time Mr. SEWARD was in receipt of the draft of the Convention by mail, and the opinion in which he held this piece of diplomatic juggling is indicated by the following peremptory telegram:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1868.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

Let San Juan rest. Claims Convention unless amended is useless. Wait for dispatches Friday or Saturday.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The next day, Nov. 27, Mr. SEWARD sent by cable the outline of the amendments proposed to the Convention, but as they were again amended and reamended before final adoption, it is unnecessary to present them here. On the same day he sent by mail a very elaborate dispatch in support of his amendments. In order to fully understand the various changing phases of the negotiation it is almost necessary to present each aspect of the Convention as it changed form, first under the hands of Mr. SEWARD, then under the manipulation of STANLEY and CLARENDON, and again through the elimination and interpolation of the Secretary of State. Mr. SEWARD's chief criticism upon the original was directed against articles 4, 5 and 6, which made a wide discrimination in the treatment of the "so-called" *Alabama* claims. He did not object to having them included by specific mention, but he declined to accede to any proposition to subject them to any mode of procedure or settlement not provided for other claims included in the same Convention. On this point he said:

"The present negotiation was undertaken in the hope that the controversy about international claims which has so long existed, and has been attended with so much national feeling on both sides, might be amicably settled and closed by adopting the very simple, yet comprehensive principles and forms of reference and adjudication which were adopted with so much success, under circumstances not very dissimilar, by the Convention for the adjustment of international claims of Feb. 8, 1853. That Convention was proposed by the United States, as a model which had already received the approval of both parties and had the prestige of complete and even felicitous success. That Convention of 1853 had no reservations and no preference of, for, against, or concerning claims of any class of citizens or subjects of either nation. A judicial tribunal was constituted by it in a manner perfectly equal, just and fair, and to that tribunal was confided the duty of hearing all claims of whatever separate classes in only one and exactly the same manner, and deciding upon them in only one and exactly the same manner. It probably would conduce to no good end to set forth on this occasion the reasons why the *Alabama* claims, more than any other class of international claims existing between the two countries, are the very claims against which the United States cannot agree to admit of any prejudicial discrimination. To present those reasons now would be simply to restate arguments which have been continually presented by this Department in all the former stages of this controversy, while it is fair to admit that those reasons have been controverted with equal perseverance by Her Majesty's Department for Foreign Affairs."

Mr. SEWARD then criticised the remaining articles on points immaterial to this presentation of the subject, and closed his dispatch as follows:

"I close this dispatch, as you might reasonably expect, with some remarks and directions upon the general subject of the negotiation. It is sincerely hoped that the amendments I have proposed may be allowed by her Majesty's Government. It is conceived that these amendments do not, in fact, change the character of the Convention, and that they do not secure to one party, or deprive the other of, any material advantage which the Convention allows in its present shape. All that they can accomplish is to relieve the Convention of an apparent spirit and tendency to prejudice the largest class of United States claims before the commission and the arbitrator.

In assigning my reasons for requiring the amendments, I have confined myself within the narrowest possible limits, seeking to avoid all unnecessary argument or controversy. You are authorized, however, to say I am of opinion that the amendments proposed are important to recommend the Convention to acceptance by the Senate, and approval by the Congress of the United States.

The terms in which you have expressed yourself in your correspondence concerning the Convention, leave no room to doubt that you have supposed that it would be satisfactory to the United States in its present shape. It is further believed that you may have expressed that opinion to Lord STANLEY. Her Majesty's Government, disappointed in the expectation thus excited, may possibly be reluctant to continue the negotiation. In that case you are authorized to say that the transaction was conducted on the part of this Government by a large use of the Cable Telegraph; that you were expected by this Government to adhere more closely than you have done to the Convention of 1853 as a model, and were supposed to be so adhering, while my telegraphic instructions, written under that misconception, were liable to be misunderstood by you as approving the departures you have made from the prescribed model. To this statement you will add the expression of regret on the part of this Government that this misunderstanding, which now seems to have been unavoidable, should have been a means of leading her Majesty's Government to suppose that articles 4, 5, and 6, might be expected to obtain the constitutional assent of the Government of the United States.

* * * * * * * * *

It remains only to say that, in view of the present situation of the claims question, it is expedient to let the satisfactory settlement of the naturalization question and the San Juan question rest in protocol. On the other hand, should Her Majesty's Government accept the amendments of the Claims Convention herein proposed, you are authorized in that case to reduce the three or either two of these agreements to the forms of distinct convention, and to sign and transmit them at once to this Department, to be laid before the President for ratification."

Mr. JOHNSON became considerably stirred up on receiving Mr. SEWARD's Cable telegram of the 26th, saying that the "Convention, unless amended, is useless." He therefore wrote, on the 28th, a very sharp reply, in which he reminded Mr. SEWARD that the Convention was in precise accordance with his instructions, and insisting that it was the same in substance as the Treaty of 1853. Here are some of the sharpest points of the letter. It could not have been written after dinner:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 28, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic dispatch of the 26th inst.

The San Juan protocol will, of course, be left as it is.

Why you are of the opinion that the Claims Convention is "useless unless amended" you do not state, and I am unable to conjecture. I have just had an interview at the Foreign Office with Lord STANLEY, who read me a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which stated that it was understood that all the Cabinet disapprove of it, and had said that it was contrary to instructions. This latter statement puzzles me yet more. If I understand your original, and all the subsequent instructions, whether by telegraph or otherwise, the Convention conforms substantially with them. By those of the 20th of July, I considered myself authorized, if this Government would adjust, as desired, the naturalization and San Juan controversies, to settle the claims controversy by a Convention on the model of that of Feb. 8, 1853. And as the two former were satisfactorily arranged, I deemed myself not only authorized but bound to adopt the course that I did in relation to the latter.

The Convention is in substance the same with the one of 1853. The only difference is in the articles relating to the *Alabama* claims, in which it is provided that the head of some foreign Government is to be the arbitrator to decide them in the event that the Commissioners prove unable to come to a unanimous decision; and that he is to be selected by the two Governments previous to their consideration by the Commissioners. In all other respects the two conventions are nearly identical.

By your dispatch No. 20 of the 23d of September, I was expressly authorized, as I understood, to agree to such a Convention whenever I should become satisfied that the naturalization and San Juan questions were or would be satisfactorily arranged.

By your telegraphic dispatch of the 11th of November, I was told, in so many words, that if I could get Washington substituted for London as the place of meeting of the Commission, "all will be right." And, as you have been advised, I did obtain this substitution.

* * * * * * * * *

Awaiting the receipt of the dispatches to which your telegram of the 26th refers,

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

On Dec. 5 Mr. JOHNSON replied to Mr. SEWARD's cable telegram covering his proposed amendments to the original Convention. It is important to note that Mr. JOHNSON here alludes to "the question of the liability of this Government (Great Britain) for the *Alabama* claims," as the principal question in dispute. The question of the justice or injustice, the right or wrong, of her action on the subject of belligerency seemed to have quietly and totally disappeared.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Dec. 5, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cable dispatch of the 27th of November, which reached me on the 28th, at about 12 M.

I had an interview with Lord STANLEY early on the following morning, and found he had received one in substance the same from Mr. THORNTON.

In regard to most of the amendments suggested by you, he had no objection. Two of them, indeed, we had already formally agreed to.

* * * * * * * * *

His Lordship expressed, however, no willingness to change the mode of appointing the arbitrator who is to *decide the question of the liability of this Government for the Alabama claims.* He did not, however, lead me to believe that his objection to the change might not be yielded. His view is, and was from the first, that the questions involved in these demands were of such a nature that it would be better for the two Governments not only for the present, but for the future, that they should be decided by some friendly Government. He thinks that in the contingency that the Commissioners should not unanimously agree, the judgment of such an arbitrator would be more satisfactory to the two countries and would have more influence in settling the principle upon which the demands depend than the decision of an individual arbitrator, however eminent he might be. I confess that these considerations had much weight with me, and led me to agree with the provision which you desire to have modified. And as there was nothing in your instructions, or in the Convention of the 8th of February, 1853, which I was told was to be the "model" of one I might sign, in any way inconsistent with such a provision, there was nothing to restrain me from exercising my own judgment. The present Government, as you doubtless already know, have tendered their resignations, and are now only holding office until their successors shall be appointed. Who these will all probably be is not yet made public. But it is understood that Mr. GLADSTONE will be the Premier, and Earl CLARENDON the Foreign Secretary. My negotiations must be suspended until he is in office.

* * * * * * * * *

I have every reason to think (indeed I know from several conversations with him before the resignation of the late Ministry) that Lord CLARENDON entertains a sincere friendship for our Government, and desires earnestly that every controversy between the two countries shall be speedily and amicably adjusted.

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 7 Mr. SEWARD acknowledged by mail the receipt of Mr. JOHNSON's dispatch of Nov. 23 inclosing the "additional article," and approved the amendments therein contained.

Dec. 12 Mr. SEWARD acknowledged Mr. JOHNSON's waspish dispatch of Nov. 28 in the following severely dignified manner:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1868.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 28th of November, No. 65. Before the date of the present writing you will have received a full explanation of the President's views upon the subject which you have now discussed. It only remains for me, therefore, to say that the indications here leave no room to doubt that the views submitted by me are entirely in accordance with the expectations of the country. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The change in the British Government caused some delay at this time, and it was not possible for Mr. JOHNSON to resume negotiations until Dec. 16, when he reported in his usual sanguine manner his belief in successful action. He said he found Lord CLARENDON very desirous of bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion, and remarked:

"As was the case with Lord STANLEY, his Lordship told me that he thought that from the character of the questions upon which the liability of this country for the *Alabama* claims rested, it was better that the arbitrator who should decide them, if the Commissioners fail to agree, should be the head of some foreign friendly Government. I believe, however, that if he shall not waive this view we may be able to devise a plan by which it can be gratified without conflicting with the objections you have in that particular to the present Convention."

Dec. 18, Mr. JOHNSON reported progress by cable as follows:

[Telegram per cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Dec. 18, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Fourth, fifth and sixth articles omitted. In place: If Commissioners, or two of them, be unable to decide any claim, and think, from its nature, it should be left to arbitration of foreign State, they so to report to their respective Governments, who shall, within six months, agree upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State.

Other amendments agreed to. Will the one above be approved? Answer.
REVERDY JOHNSON.

The next day Mr. JOHNSON wrote that if Mr. SEWARD approved his suggestion as to an article in lieu of the fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the original Convention, he apprehended no difficulty in bringing the matter to a speedy conclusion.

Dec. 20 Mr. SEWARD transmitted by cable several amendments and several new propositions, to wit: To substitute protocol for convention; to be signed in Washington instead of London; the Commissioners to be selected by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and a further important amendment concerning the selection of an arbitrator by the respective Governments. Articles 4, 5 and 6 were to be omitted, and he again urged the expediency of signing here.

Mr. JOHNSON, on the 22d, laid these amendments before Lord CLARENDON with only a partially satisfactory result. Dec. 24 he had another interview, and found that the subject had been brought before the Cabinet, and that the result was:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Dec. 24, 1868.

* * * * * * * * *

They refuse to convert the Convention into a protocol and to have it signed at Washington instead of London. They think that this would be disrespectful to the late Government and wholly unnecessary. They concurred with his Lordship in thinking that the provision in your amendment which looks to the contingency that the two Governments might not agree upon the head of some foreign friendly nation as an arbitrator, if the appointment was referred to them, would be to call in question their good faith; and also concurred with him that the appointment of such an arbitrator by the Commissioners would be esteemed so discourteous that no head of a foreign Government so appointed would consent to act, and that thereby the Convention would be rendered futile.

He gave me reason to understand that all the other amendments proposed by you would be adopted, and that they would also agree so to modify the signed Convention as to clear it of the objections stated in your dispatch to me, No. 47, of the 27th of November, to the provisions it contains that they discriminate between the *Alabama* claims and other claims to the disadvantage of the *Alabama*. This I understand will be proposed by a stipulation which shall provide that if, in the case of any claim by either Government upon the other, the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall desire to have *the question of liability* referred to the head of a friendly foreign State; and the two Governments, when so advised, will agree to select such an arbitrator.

He told me that the Cabinet was unanimous that a provision of this kind would be no departure from the Convention of February, 1853, but, on the contrary, almost a literal compliance with it, and that they hoped that you upon reflection would agree in this view.

His Lordship also informed me that he proposed to send by the mail which will take this a dispatch to Mr. THORNTON, in which he would discuss the entire subject, and which of course Mr. THORNTON will be authorized to lay before you. I am perfectly satisfied that every member of the Cabinet is most anxious to bring the controversy in regard to the *Alabama* claims to a satisfactory termination, and I trust therefore that you will be able to concur substantially in the propositions which will be made in the dispatch to Mr. THORNTON.

I can get the *Alabama* claims specifically mentioned as among the claims to be submitted to the Commissioners, and this I think most important.

Referring you to Lord CLARENDON's note to Mr. THORNTON, I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 31, 1868, and Jan. 2, 1869, Mr. SEWARD wrote Mr. JOHNSON that he was awaiting his reply to his cable telegram of Dec. 20, transmitting amendments, and manifested some impatience that he should have heard confidentially from Mr. THORNTON a later phase of the negotiations than had yet been received from Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. SEWARD presumed, however, that he was governed by prudential considerations, and closed by thanking Mr. JOHNSON for the perseverance and fidelity with which he "attended to the instructions of the Department."

As embodying the views of the British Cabinet completely, and as showing the final and most important phase of the negotiation, which was finally agreed upon by Mr. SEWARD, it is necessary to present in full the dispatch of Lord CLARENDON to the British Minister, which was submitted to Mr. SEWARD, and by him adopted. It is again interesting to note that nowhere in this important dispatch does Lord CLARENDON admit or allude to any proposition to arbitrate the question of belligerent recognition:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1868.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government, since their accession to office, have had before them your telegrams of the 20th and 30th of November, your dispatch, No. 350, of the 30th of November, and your final telegram of the 21st of December, respecting the Convention for the settlement of outstanding claims, signed by my predecessor and Mr. JOHNSON on the 10th of November. Mr. JOHNSON has also placed in my hands a telegram which he received on the same day, and which, with the exception of a passage in which it is said, "In the case of any and every claim the arbitrator or umpire may be the head of a friendly foreign State or nation," is identical with yours of the 21st instant.

It is, therefore, with this last telegram that Her Majesty's Government are especially called upon to deal; but, before adverting to it, I must observe that Her Majesty's Government understand that Mr. SEWARD's objection to the Convention, signed by my predecessor and Mr. JOHNSON, turns chiefly on the distinction made in that Convention between general claims and the so-called '*Alabama* claims.'

Mr. SEWARD desires to expunge from the Convention the passages that relate to those claims, and to leave them to be dealt with on the same footing as other claims. The passages thus proposed to be expunged are, the last paragraph of article 2 and article 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention.

Mr. SEWARD, anticipating a difficulty that might be raised by Her Majesty's Government to submitting to the arbitration of any private individual who might be selected as arbitrator or umpire by the Commissioners, questions of principle such as would arise in the consideration of the *Alabama* claims, now proposes to insert in Article 1 of the Convention passages which should admit generally of reference to a foreign sovereign or State of any such questions arising out of any claims whatever. By such a process provision would be made, though in a more comprehensive form, for the reference of the *Alabama* claims, in case of need, to the arbitration of a foreign sovereign or State, which was contemplated in Articles 4 and 6 of the signed convention.

Mr. SEWARD further desires that the Convention should be made to resemble as closely as possible the Convention of 1853, as being more likely in that shape to be acceptable to the Senate of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government, after full consideration of the matter, and being no less desirous than their predecessors and Mr. SEWARD himself to come to a settlement on the difficult and complicated questions of mutual claims, are prepared to meet the wishes of the Government of the United States in the manner which I will now explain to you.

They agree with Mr. SEWARD that it is desirable to adopt as closely as possible the terms of the Convention of 1853.

They also agree to expunge the last paragraph of article 2 and also articles 4 and 6 of the signed Convention which relate specifically to the "*Alabama* claims;" but they think that, with a slight alteration, to be presently explained, it would be desirable to retain the terms of Article 5 though not embodied in a distinct article.

They further agree in the principle involved in Mr. SEWARD's proposed insertion in Article 1 under which reference to the decision of a friendly sovereign or State would be admissible in certain cases.

It appears, however, to Her Majesty's Government that, besides involving a very wide departure from the terms of the same article in the Convention of 1853, the proposed insertion would render the article obscure and complicated, difficult of construction and still more difficult in operation, and would tend to protract almost indefinitely the labors of the Commission.

Her Majesty's Government fully concur in the necessity of providing in the Convention for a more solemn arbitration where questions of principle in which the Commissioners cannot agree are involved than could be expected from any private individuals selected by the Commissioners. Such questions may arise not only in regard to the *Alabama* claims, but in regard to many other classes of claims which may be brought before the Commissioners, and it seems to Her Majesty's Government highly important that such questions should be decided by the arbitration of a foreign sovereign or State, inasmuch as they will turn on points of international law, comity or equity, in the consideration of which a foreign sovereign or head of a State may call to his assistance the learning and intelligence of any of their subjects who have made such matters their especial duty.

But it seems to Her Majesty's Government that it would scarcely be courteous to any sovereign or head of a friendly foreign State, in default of the two Governments agreeing within six months as to whom reference should be made, to leave to the Commissioners to select him. Such selection could only rightly be made by the two Governments themselves as being coördinate in rank and dignity, and therefore fitting applicants for the good offices of one of their compeers; while, on the other hand, for the reasons that I have stated, the question on which the Commissioners may be at issue can only be satisfactorily determined by a friendly foreign sovereign or State.

Her Majesty's Government do not anticipate that any difficulty need arise between the two Governments in selecting an arbiter of that class. No such difficulty was felt in the corresponding case of the Convention of 1827 respecting the northwest boundary when the King of the Netherlands was agreed upon by the British Secretary of State and the United States Minister in London.

Her Majesty's Government observe, moreover, that in Mr. SEWARD's proposed insertion no allusion is made to the production before the Commissioners or arbitrator of the official correspondence which may have taken place between the two Governments respecting any claims. This they conclude to be an oversight; but if not, her Majesty's Government would not be disposed to insist upon it.

They observe further, that no provision is made for accepting the decision of the arbitrator, whether chosen by the Commissioners or chosen by the Governments, as ruling not only the specific claim submitted to him, but all other claims of the same class. Her Majesty's Government think it very essential that some such provision should be made, as otherwise the same principle may be submitted to arbitration over and over again, and so the sittings of the Commissioners might be indefinitely prolonged.

Bearing all these considerations in mind, Her Majesty's Government have framed a fresh draft of convention, which I now inclose, and which I have to instruct you to submit to Mr. SEWARD, together with a copy of this dispatch.

This draught has been framed on the principle of adhering as closely as possible to the terms of the Convention of 1853.

Thus the first article, with the exception of the introduction of the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and the substitution of "Washington" for "London," nearly textually reproduces the same article of the treaty of 1853.

The second article has necessarily been altered to meet the special requirements of the present case. The proposed alterations up to the end of the third paragraph are printed in italics, so that they may be more easily distinguished. The reasons for proposing them are already explained.

After the third paragraph a paragraph has been introduced varying but slightly from the fifth article of the signed Convention. It seems necessary to adopt this provision to meet the case of a claim being decided by an arbitrator, leaving to the Commissioners, and the general arbiter named by them, to determine, if the case arises, the amount of compensation payable to the claimant.

After the before-mentioned paragraph is inserted the penultimate paragraph of the signed Convention, as well as articles 7 and 8 of the same.

Drawn in this shape article 2 will, except as regards the passages inserted in italics and the fourth paragraph, nearly textually reproduce the corresponding article of the convention of 1853.

The remaining slight alterations in articles 9 and 11 of the signed Convention are adopted.

It remains for me to say that her Majesty's Government prefer the form of Convention to that of protocol, as calculated to lead to an earlier settlement of the preliminary discussion between the two Governments. If a protocol were adopted in the first instance, its provisions would be inoperative until it were embodied in a convention, and the arrangement would require, as her Majesty's Government understand the matter, to be twice submitted to the Senate for assent, whereby much time would be lost, with all the inconvenience of keeping open a question which necessarily attracts much attention, and of deferring the adjudication on claims in the early settlement of which so many subjects and citizens of the two countries are deeply interested.

I have only to add that if the inclosed draft is accepted by Mr. SEWARD, Mr. JOHNSON might be authorized by telegraph to sign it, in which case it might be returned to Washington so as to admit of its being laid before the Senate by the middle of January, and pronounced upon by that body before the rising of the Congress on the 4th of March.

Her Majesty's Government will greatly rejoice if their first interchange of communications with the Government of the United States should be attended with a settlement of the complicated matters which form the subject of my present dispatch.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.
EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., C. B., &c.

After considering the foregoing, Mr. SEWARD replied by cable as follows:

[Telegram per cable.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1869.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c.:

CLARENDON's draft considered. Article 1, line [illegible] after "Majesty" insert "including the so-called *Alabama* claims." Article 2, substitute [illegible] a friendly [illegible] arbitrator [illegible] words [illegible]. Article [illegible] strike out [illegible] the [illegible]. If CLARENDON agrees to sign, telegraph THORNTON to sign San Juan Convention [illegible] so both can go to the Senate immediately.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

On the 12th of January, 1869, Mr. SEWARD wrote Mr. JOHNSON at length, explaining his reasons for the amendments [illegible] the copy of the Convention as transmitted by Lord CLARENDON. The same day Mr. JOHNSON [illegible] the 11th:

[Telegram per Cable.—Extract.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Jan. 12, 1869.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Telegrams received. Have since intelligence from CLARENDON. [illegible]
REVERDY JOHNSON.

On the 14th January Mr. SEWARD requested as follows:

[Telegraph per Cable.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1869.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

[illegible] for the Senate.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

And Mr. JOHNSON replied:

[Telegraph per Cable.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Jan. 14, 1869.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Convention signed as instructed. Go Saturday.
REVERDY JOHNSON.

JAN. 20, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. JOHNSON briefly, saying that the telegram had superseded the necessity of any special reply to certain dispatches just then received. He said:

"It remains for me now only to convey to you the assurance of the President's high appreciation of [illegible] portant [illegible]."

The dispatch with which Mr. JOHNSON accompanies the two conventions—the Alabama and the San Juan—is decidedly refreshing. It is in distinctly separate [illegible] the two questions of belligerency and the liability of England for the Alabama claims, and proves to [illegible] that the first question is [illegible] the subject of arbitration—no allusion to it [illegible] endorsed [illegible] the Convention. The reader will not fail to notice the flattering unction with which Mr. JOHNSON ascribes to [illegible] post-prandial indulgences, the effect of which produced international [illegible]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Jan. 15, 1869.

SIR: My cable dispatches of yesterday and to-day have advised you that Lord CLARENDON and myself have signed the Convention for the settlement of the claims of the two Governments; another for the settlement of the northwest boundary controversy, and that both were signed at the Foreign Office yesterday, the 14th instant, at 3 and 3 o'clock P. M. I forward them with the present dispatch.

In regard to the Claims Convention it is necessary for me to say that it is in conformity with your instructions [illegible] 11th of January, [illegible] was communicated to me by a dispatch from Mr. THORNTON [illegible] kind [illegible]. As this Convention does not at all differ from the Convention of 8th of February, 1853, except that it particularly includes the Alabama claims, [illegible] it will [illegible] Senate.

The operation of the Convention of the 8th of February, 1853, [illegible] either [illegible] opinion [illegible]. As far as an [illegible] have no doubt that the *Alabama* claims will be realized under this Convention.

This Government have yielded in regard to these claims two grounds heretofore positively assumed by them. First, during the period that Lord RUSSELL was in the Foreign Office, that they would not refer to arbitration at all our demand in regard to them; and, second, during the administration of that office by Lord STANLEY, that they would not so refer the question of the right of this Government to have recognized the late Confederates as belligerents. *Both questions, by the Convention just signed, will be before the Commissioners, and on their failure to agree, before the arbitrator.*

I have reason to believe that *the abandonment of the grounds originally taken*, to which I have referred, has been owing in a great measure to the growing friendly feeling for the United States which has been so strongly exhibited since my arrival in this country. Anticipating that that would be its effect, *I determined to lose no time in cultivating such a feeling*, while never forgetting scrupulously to regard the rights and honor of our country. This has been my sole motive in the speeches which I have delivered since reaching England.

The existence of such a feeling I also deemed essential to the interest of both countries. It is proper that I should add, in conclusion, that both Lord STANLEY and Lord CLARENDON yielded a very ready and cheerful assent to our proposition to submit all the questions involved in the *Alabama* claims, not even having expressed a desire during the negotiations to exclude any one of them. And in this I am satisfied (as they must be) that they but conformed to the public sentiment of the nation, and to their own wishes.

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

On the 30th January, Mr. SEWARD replied to the foregoing, announcing the President's approval of the two Conventions, and saying that the original of the Claims Convention would then be laid before the Senate, the copy sent to that body Jan. 14 having been framed from the amended copies furnished in the progress of the negotiations.

This concluded the negotiations, and substantially concluded the correspondence on the question. Mr. JOHNSON found it necessary on the 17th of February to write a long letter in defence of his proceedings, which he regards as an ample vindication of himself, and which he asked the President's permission to print a few days ago while here, and thereupon furnished the same to certain Democratic journals. The complete triumph which he therein claims he achieved, as compared with all former efforts to settle this question, will dwindle to infinitesimal proportions when dissected in the light of the correspondence here presented. If the United States Government obtained "all they ever asked" in this Convention, particularly the settlement of the belligerent question, a whole nation has become singularly obtuse in not perceiving, or singularly perverse in not accepting, such vast advantages.

When Mr. JOHNSON learned through the Press how widely different were the views entertained by the people from those expressed by him as covered in the Convention, he sought an interview with Lord CLARENDON to know how he looked upon the question of submitting to arbitration the claims that each Government might present against the other. He says he arrived at no satisfactory result, but telegraphed Secretary FISH that he could get such claims submitted the same as the individual claims, and asked if he would so instruct. Mr. FISH replied that the Convention was in the Senate, and there the matter ended. The Convention was rejected 58 to 1, April 14, 1869. CYMON.

The National Intelligencer—Its Era.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You invite through your "Minor Topics" a history of the life and times of the old *National Intelligencer* at Washington. The men now living who could do justice to this theme are now few and very far between. Two generations have nearly all passed away since the *National Intelligencer* was established. I have, in my recollection, only one living member of the Press who could write even of the times of the second war with Great Britain, in which the *Intelligencer* was conspicuous as the organ of Mr. MADISON, from personal experience, and he could only say in a qualified sense, "*part of which he was and all of which he saw.*" [You can substitute the Latin, if you like, but my old field School never went beyond the three R's, Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic.] That man is Mr. THURLOW WEED, and if his physical disabilities but unimpaired mental powers will suffer the labor, (the "excitement," as Mr. AMOS KENDALL once termed it,) of composition, I doubt not you would be pleased, as I am sure your readers would be delighted, to hear from him.

But I have some reading and a somewhat tenacious memory of the political events which succeeded the War of 1812, and in much earlier years than I am now willing to own up to indulged the liveliest interest, man and boy, in the party politics of the country, and I am not ashamed to say, as the old *National Intelligencer* was then conducted, that the great Washington organ of the National Republican and subsequently the Whig Party was my text paper. How many changes of base or complete sommersaults of position by some of the greatest men of the country upon its most important measures were discussed by GALES and SEATON, I shall not take the space to fully relate, for the double reason that some of them were before my day and others may involve motives, which, the actors being dead, I would not willingly impeach.

When the War of 1812 was brought to an end by the Treaty of Ghent, (February, 1815,) the Lower House of Congress was illustrated by the presence of WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, LOWNDES, and a score of members scarcely inferior in ability and their equal in earnestness of conviction and purpose, and it devolved upon the great Congress of 1816, as it is still known in our history, to devise the ways and means of repairing the ravages of the War, of paying off its debt, then called great in proportion to our comparatively small population, and of starting the country upon a fresh career of material prosperity. Mr. CALHOUN, even ahead of Mr. CLAY, who was Speaker of the House, was the champion of the Tariff, indeed of the whole American system, the paternity of which was in after years, when Mr. CALHOUN had turned Free Trader and Nullifier, charged exclusively upon Mr. CLAY. The measures then devised *did* lead to the extinguishment of the public debt, and in fourteen years, the total being $127,000,000 at its maximum. They were followed up by the tariff of 1824, to which Mr. WEBSTER, then representing the Boston shipping interest, was opposed, as he was to the protective duties of 1816. He plead earnestly and eloquently for the commercial pursuits of New-England, but plead in vain. The bill was passed, and the Yankee people, never poor in resources and seldom slow in turning them to account, abandoned their shipping or left it to its chances, and became manufacturers. Their wealthiest sons, who may have been taught, like the sons of Rob Roy, to despise spinning and weaving and all such mechanical occupations, were transformed into great factory employers, and New-England was soon made the bulwark of the American protective system. Mr. WEBSTER changed front, but was not long in advance of Mr. CALHOUN, who also changed, but to the other side.

The Tariff of 1824 was popular with the Democratic Party. General JACKSON adopted it, and wrote his celebrated Coleman letter in favor of doing everything for ourselves and nothing for Foreign labor. The New-York leaders of the party were for it, and all these great men gave the same support to the still higher protective Tariff of 1828. General JACKSON was defeated for the Presidency in 1824; in 1828 he was again a candidate and was elected after his friends voted for the Tariff of 1828, and as President approved the subsequent bill of 1832, when Mr. CALHOUN and his adherents at the South, who had participated in the Cabinet explosion of 1830, made their opposition to all Tariffs a cardinal principle, and upon this proposed to nullify in the Winter of 1832. GALES and SEATON were always Tariff men. They were not Jackson men; but took part against JACKSON in favor of CLAY and ADAMS in 1825–28, and against him and his successor, Mr. VAN BUREN, from 1829 to 1840. As nearly as such able and independent journalists could erect an idol, they were devoted to the fortunes of Mr. CLAY, though never forgetting, when he was overruled in the Whig Conventions of 1839 and 1848, their fealty to the Whig cause. They also loved JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "the old man eloquent," and enjoyed his regard to the last degree of private confidence.

But I find myself running ahead of my chronology. The main purpose of the present letter, after its introduction, was to refer to the rise and history of our earlier Tariffs of Protection. I may go back anon, and say something of Mr. BENTON, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BLAIR and Mr. KENDALL, of the election of 1825 by the House of Representatives, and of the EATON-CALHOUN imbroglio in the JACKSON Cabinet of 1830. C. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF JOHN JAMES AUDUBON. Edited by his Widow. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

The autobiographies are the most attractive shapes of personal history; and this certainly, in its way, ranks with the very best of the kind extant, having, in fact, a freshness and originality such as was recognized in the Book of Birds itself when it first appeared. This work, though not styled an autobiography, is one, in effect, since it is mainly made up of extracts from AUDUBON's graphic diaries and manuscripts, the property of Mrs. AUDUBON, who connects them with the necessary thread of narrative, and it is, in substance, the same as that life of the naturalist lately published in London—with some few additions, however, and some omissions. It is a highly interesting life-history, having all the truth and character of the artist's early feelings and movements when he set himself to work out, in the midst of difficulties and disappointments, but no discouragements, the cherished and long-maturing idea of his life—"not to be wearied, not to be deterred, not to be overcome." It has the interest of the broad forestry and solitary rivers of the great West, and the rough existence of its pioneers and explorers, contrasted with the royal palaces, learned societies and fashionable life of Paris, London and Edinburgh; BOONE and RAFINESQUE pass before the reader's eye at one part of the narrative, and, a few pages forward, we are introduced to LOUIS PHILIPPE, BARON CUVIER and SIR WALTER SCOTT.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON had the natural airy vivacity and self-assertion of a Frenchman, born on the ground of Bretagne, of that courageous old Armorican race so especially renowned for romantic fancy and the ardor of adventurous enterprise by sea or land. His grandfather was a fisherman of Sable d'Olonne, in La Vendee, and his father was a sea-boy who worked himself into the command of a sloop first, and a war ship next, and then into the possession of a plantation at St. Domingo, another in Pennsylvania and another at New-Orleans, where he married ANNE MOYNETTE. JOHN JAMES was born there in 1780, and was subsequently carried to reside in St. Domingo. On the death of his mother, in a negro insurrection, he was taken home to La Vendee by his father, who married again and settled there on a good estate. At New-Orleans and St. Domingo, young AUDUBON had early acquired his wandering habits, and his education seems to have been neglected, though he learned—chiefly after his residence in France—mathematics, geography, drawing, and the music of the violin, flute and guitar. He was not very studious of books, and the chief turn and distinction of his life came to him from his early love of bird's nests. He thus came to know birds and then to like and love them; after which he fell into the habit of drawing their portraits with crayons and making little sketches of them. No one ever found out and followed his genius in a simpler and more natural way than did JOHN JAMES AUDUBON. Idleness began it, and the irrepressible vivacity and courage of the man's nature completed the success of his life. But to his father's eye, this idleness seemed very likely to lead to nothing; and when the boy was 17, he sent him to America to look after the plantation of Mill Grove, then tenanted by a Mr. THOMAS. Here JOHN JAMES remained for some time, and then returned to France, where he remained till 1807, when he was 27 years old. He then came back to Mill Grove, married Miss BAKEWELL, sold the plantation, and, in partnership with Mr. ROSIER, went westward to Louisville, in Kentucky, where they set up a store for the sale of whisky, gunpowder and a variety of things needed in that unsettled region. Mr. ROSIER attended to business, while AUDUBON shot wild fowl in the woods and drew their portraits. In four or five years the partnership failed and came to an end, as did some other speculations in mills and river boats; and then AUDUBON, leaving his wife at the houses of friends, where she did good service as governess or housekeeper, wandered a good deal about and up and down the Mississippi, giving lessons in crayon-drawing, painting portraits in oil-colors, earning a little here and there, with teaching the fiddle and dancing, and using his gun everywhere to add to the increasing list of his specimens. He practiced drawing and oil-painting with great sedulousness, for the sake of his bird portraits and human portraits, succeeding much better with the former than with the latter—though even with these he contrived to do pretty well, among the uncritical and easily-satisfied folks of the Mississippi Valley.

And so passed the time, in a variety of journeys, adventures and labors, for eighteen years, till, at the age of 46, AUDUBON went to England in 1826, with his portfolio of painted birds—the work of twenty-five years—and "gave himself to fame." He was very confident he had done something the world would not willingly let die; and, even if he were less sanguine by nature, the opinion of the best American judges, such as his friends the Prince of CANINO and VINCENT NOLTE, would have justified him in his bravest expectations. At Liverpool he was introduced to Lord STANLEY, and became a "lion," with his fur cap, his long, thick hair floating on his shoulders, and his bold, brown face and flashing eyes full of the natural self-confidence of his American temperament. He made hundreds of pounds by exhibiting his birds at Liverpool and Manchester and painting wild turkeys and other objects on commission. He worked at his easel, before visitors, with bare neck and bare arms, and surprised them by the rapidity of his execution. From Liverpool he went to Manchester, where he was struck by the sad looks and poverty of the people, who, he said, seemed worse off than the negroes of Louisiana—his opinion being, on the whole, like that of General Sir CHAS. NAPIER, who said Manchester was "the entrance of hell realised." He thought Edinburgh "a splendid old city," and said the Scotch fish-wives were very like the Shawnee squaws of the West. He called on Mr. FRANCIS JEFFREY, who was not at home. "Wrote a note for him in his library, which I found filled with books, tossed about in confusion, pamphlets, portfolios, and dirt." Auld REEKIE gave AUDUBON a hospitable reception. He was delighted with the cordial Sir WALTER and the perfervid grasp of the magnificent "Christopher North," who gave him such a "lift" in the next *Blackwood;* he dined and drank with the Earl of ELGIN, and spent a night under the splendid roof of the Douglas himself—the Earl of MORTON. The Countess wrote her name in his subscription book, and offered to pay the price in advance. AUDUBON dines with Captain BASIL HALL, and meets JEFFREY, "who talks with so much volubility that he is rather displeasing." The next touch gives us a true presentment of our naturalist himself: "In the course of the evening JEFFREY seemed to discover that, if he was JEFFREY, I was AUDUBON. Our naturalist records one of the incidents of his Edinburgh visit as follows:

DEC. 19. Went to breakfast with Sir WILLIAM JARDINE and Mr. SELBY at Barry's Hotel. I was sauntering along the streets, thinking of the beautiful aspects of nature, meditating on the power of the great Creator, on the beauty and majesty of his works, and of the skill he had given man to study them, when the whole train of my thoughts was suddenly arrested by a ragged, sickly-looking beggar boy. His face told of hunger and hardship, and I gave him a shilling and passed on. But turning again, the child was looking after me, and I beckoned him to return. Taking him back to my lodgings, I gave him all the garments I had which were worn, added five shillings more in money, gave him my blessing, and sent him away rejoicing, and feeling myself as if God had smiled on me. I afterward breakfasted with Sir WILLIAM, and gave a lesson in drawing to him and to Mr. SELBY.

But the best of the Edinburgh reception was that LIZARS, the publisher, undertook to bring out the immortal work in numbers—four birds each, and two guineas each—the work to run for eight years and cost each subscriber 180 guineas. This said a great deal for the intellectual pretension of that uncommercial capital of a poor country. AUDUBON was delighted with the Scotch. "It is Mr. AUDUBON here and Mr. AUDUBON there; and I can only hope that Mr. AUDUBON will not be made a conceited fool at last." But there was a great drawback from all this honor and pleasure. They obliged him to cut off his long hair. He let the barber cut it off, remembering during the operation the horrors of the French Revolution when men's hair was cut short before they were sent to the guillotine. He records the fact in his journal, within four deep-mourning borders! In London Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, the painter, brings to AUDUBON's a number of gentlemen who buy his picture of the "Otter in a Trap" for twenty guineas, and a number of others for similar solid sums, and leave him "in mute amazement." He wished to be introduced to GEORGE IV. and went to Mr. GALLATIN about it, who told him the peevish and gouty King would see nobody—scarcely the Ambassadors themselves. But he was resolved that his book at least should see the King; and it was presented accordingly; the result of which was that AUDUBON got *one* subscription from gentleman GEORGE, and permission to publish under his patronage. While in London he withdrew the publication from Mr. LIZARS, whose colorers had "struck work," and gave it to a London engraver, Mr. HAVELL, who had a greater facility of coloring.

The next stage of this highly-interesting narrative brings us into the midst of the *grand monde* of Paris, where he finds less show of wealth than in London, but more ease and cordiality. He sees CUVIER and thus describes a visit to the Baron's "workshop:"

"I have also been again at CUVIER's to-day, to introduce Mr. PARKER, to begin his portrait. You would like to hear more of CUVIER and his house. Well, we rang the bell, and a waiter came, and desired that we would wipe our feet; we needed it, for we were very muddy. This over, we followed the man up-stairs, and in the first room we entered I saw a slight figure in black gliding out at an opposite door like a sylph. It was Miss CUVIER, not quite ready to receive company. Off she flew, like a dove before falcons. However, we followed our man, who every moment turned to us, and repeated 'This way, gentlemen.' Then we passed through eight rooms filled with beds or books, and at last reached a sort of laboratory, the sanctum-sanctorum of CUVIER; nothing there but books, the skeletons of animals, and reptiles. Our conductor bid us sit, and left us to seek for the Baron. My eyes were occupied in the interval in examining the study of this great man, and my mind in reflecting on the wonders of his knowledge. All but order was about his books, and I concluded that he read and studied, and was not fond of books because he was the owner of them, as some great men seem to be whom I have known. Our conductor returned directly, and led us to another laboratory, where we found the Baron. Great men show politeness in a particular way; they receive you without much demonstration; a smile suffices to assure you that you are welcome, and keep about their avocations as if you were a member of the family."

AUDUBON saw the Prince of Essling (son of MASSENA) GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, the Duke of ORLEANS and other distinguished men, and his accounts of them are very interesting. He went back to London with thirteen French subscriptions. In 1829, he returned to America and spent a year gathering specimens on the New-Jersey swamps; after which, in 1830, he went again to London, accompanied by his wife. He prepared his "Ornithological Biography" of the Birds of America, and paid MCGILLIVRAY, the Scotch naturalist, to go over his manuscript, rectify its grammar and bring it out correctly. He was now at ease in his circumstances; but he still worked on, and spent the year 1831 in East Florida. His "Florida Episodes," as he calls them, are full of graphic descriptions, conveyed in a very lively narrative style. These are followed by his "episodes" of travel to the British Provinces, Labrador, and their adjacent islands, which he explored for the sake of their winged inhabitants, observing everything and making a variety of interesting notes and comments. At Bras d' Or, a self-sufficient lady began to talk of the fine arts, and then pointed to some pictures on the wall for which she had paid one shilling each, frames included. Our naturalist was inclined to be satirical, till he saw her get up, and, going to her little boy who was tormenting a *siskin*, take it from him, kiss it with tenderness and then gently launch it into the air. "This made me quite forget the tattle about the fine arts."

In 1834 AUDUBON again went to London, where he had his remarkable interview with the rich Baron ROTHSCHILD, who did not care for birds, and then he went to Edinburgh with his family, where he lived for a year and a half. He made other excursions in America and another visit to England in 1838. In 1839 he settled in New-York, intending to wander no more. But he made still another excursion—into the great western prairies and up the Missouri to the Yellowstone River, writing journals which have been largely printed in his three volumes on the *Quadrupeds of North America*, published in 1846, 1851 and 1854. He passed the last years of his life happily and peacefully at his pretty villa on the site near Tenth-avenue, which is now called "Audubon's Park." It is remarkable that a mind so bright and active as his, in a body so constitutionally temperate, should have begun to give way and weaken in his 67th year. He died in 1851, over 71 years old, and was buried at Trinity Church Cemetery, near his house, where his two sons are now lying beside him in the family vault.

AUDUBON was at one time called "The Man of the Woods;" but his natural cheerfulness and vivacity made him also a man of the world; and it is this double character of his genius that gives to everything he has written a charm which takes the general reader as much as it interests the natural philosopher. The book before us exhibits on its frontispiece a striking portrait of AUDUBON, such as he appeared in the day of his gay personal pretension—before the British had deprived him of his *terrifica cæsaries*—showing in its lineaments that mixture of fancifulness and firmness which gave his character such a happy singularity. Another portrait might have accompanied this with the most becoming propriety and effect—that of a gracious and good-looking elderly lady whose photograph, bearing the name of AUDUBON, may be seen in one of the artists' galleries on Broadway.

THE SEXES. HERE AND HEREAFTER. By WILLIAM HOLCOMBE, M. D. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Dr. HOLCOMBE's theory is that there is a binary system, or a sex, in all the varieties of creation; not alone in the organic nature of animals and plants, but also in the conditions of what is called inorganic matter; a dual principle which produces and gives life to everything. As regards the organisms, there is no doubt of it; and there is no gainsaying that it may be true also with respect to all the rest in this world. But he wishes to carry his creed further than this world, and his book is meant to argue that marriages are also made in Heaven—that is, spiritual marriages; the liberated spirit always feeling the necessity of having its sexual duplicate as the main condition and crowning of its felicity. This is a very agreeable and harmless dream, which, indeed, for anything that any one can say against it, may yet turn out to be a reality as well. The Doctor's theory in the matter is that of SWEDENBORG, a man whose philosophy he greatly admires and vindicates, and who in his time made such a great many strange revelations, and now and then such very frank ones. He (SWEDENBORG) tells us how he first got the afflatus which did him such remarkable service for the rest of his life. He was sitting, he says, one evening in a London tavern, after a very hearty dinner, and there, in a reverie, with his eyes cast down, he saw a number of strange little objects creeping and crawling, as it were, on the floor; and while in this state of mind, he says, the Divine Lord distinctly addressed him and advised him not to eat so much as he was accustomed to do. He makes this confession in good faith, no doubt, and he deserves a good deal of credit for it. He had subsequent visions, as everybody knows; but it is remarkable enough that he advises people against them, and says they are dangerous and hurtful to the soul. This part of his theory seems inconsistent, for if there was good in these visions, he should have encouraged all men to take part in it. Be that as it may, Dr. HOLCOMBE quotes SWEDENBORG with approval, and especially where the visionary draws a picture of conjugal love in Heaven, as witnessed with his own eyes. This picture represents a man and woman—a wedded pair—riding together in a beautiful chariot, ornamented and studded with diamonds of unspeakable value, and worthy of the blessedness of Paradise. The husband was "one resplendent comeliness," and the wife "was of such a splendor of flaming light in her face," that "he saw it and did not see it," because it was "such as the angels enjoy." "She had a necklace of carbuncles, from which hung a rosary of chrysolites; and she wore pearl bracelets. Her robe was scarlet, and fastened in front with a clasp of rubies." Our author also quotes with a pardonable rapture the description of a wedding in Heaven, given in the best style of the Swedish seer. The bridegroom's costume is minutely described, and also that of the bride, who wore "a girdle of gold and a golden crown set with rubies." After the wedding came the feast—it is described in our author's book—and then the wedded pair retired. SWEDENBORG enjoys a high reputation with our intellectual Spiritualists, who rank him among the most celebrated teachers of mankind. Our author, who accepts his visions, believes that marriages of the earth will be renewed in Heaven—that is, if the parties have agreed well together—if not, not; and that the unmarried who go to Heaven will be provided with wives to suit them in that place, being first united by the wedding ceremony. These ideas are beautiful and comfortable we admit, though not prepared to assent to everything SWEDENBORG sets forth. There are many things beyond our ability to accept without reserve, however gracefully they may be recommended by the eloquence of our author. But when the latter comes to his arguments about mundane marriages, we think he is very happy, and right beyond any doubt or contradiction. His ideas have much good sense and beauty in them, beautifully bodied forth and worthy of general acceptation—resembling, in fact, those of the poet TENNYSON, so musically enounced in his "Princess" and elsewhere in his works. For the rest, it may be observed that this volume is printed on that soft opal-colored paper which pleases the eye so much—as a soft tone pleases the ear—and which Mr. LIPPINCOTT so judiciously uses in bringing out his books.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Condition of the Crops—Mormon Missionaries for Europe—Want of a Good Hotel in Salt Lake City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

A fortnight ago everybody was complaining of the unusually wet and cold weather, and many persons indulged in rather strong language about the rain, and the consequent mud. Gardeners complained that "things didn't grow," but farmers were more satisfied, as the wheat and the grass were thriving finely, some of the Fall wheat being then in ear—it is now turning color. During the past fortnight, however, the atmosphere and the comments thereon have been of an entirely different cast. Now the great heat is the uppermost subject of complaint, and truly the weather has been warm, and somewhat trying to the constitution, with so much wet and cold immediately preceding the heat. The wishes now are for rain—a heavy, soaking shower, and one fortnightly through the hot season.

THE CROPS.

But the crops, how promising they do appear—never better. In Cache and Ogden Valleys, north, the grasshoppers have done a large amount of damage; also in the extreme southern portion of the Territory. But in Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Juab and San Pete Valleys, the central counties, very little damage has been done by them, and the crops of grain, grass, vegetables, and in some places of fruit, look magnificent. The grasshoppers have commenced to fly, and they may do much injury in places which they have not yet visited this season. Cache Valley has been afflicted with these pests four successive seasons, enough to disgust the meekest and most Job-like farmer; for one heavy visitation of these devouring creatures is enough to satisfy any ordinary man, so that he will never care to see another grasshopper during his mortal career. In this city many of the fruit trees show effects of the ravages of the past year in the dearth of fruit and the plenitude of naked and dead branches. A grasshopper visitation in Spring is worse than one in Summer, because in the earlier season, although the insects are smaller, they stay longer, and all vegetation being young and tender, suffers accordingly, growth being intercepted; whereas in Summer the tougher or harder leaves and plants are likely to escape, and some crops will be almost certain to mature, with little injury.

DEPARTURE OF MORMON MISSIONARIES.

Several parties of Mormon missionaries have left this city the past few weeks, chiefly for Europe. Their route has been over the Union Pacific Railroad to New-York City; thence to Liverpool, and thence to the several immediate localities of their respective destinations. This season's Mormon emigration, too, is on the way. The first company from Liverpool, and also over the Union Pacific, is expected to arrive in this city early next week. Coming now by steam and rail from Liverpool to about thirty miles from this city, the pilgrimage of these "saints" is in striking contrast to that of their devoted brethren and sisters a dozen years ago, when to a sometimes two months' voyage by sailing vessel over the Atlantic was added a thirteen hundred miles' and three to four months' journey with the horrible handcarts over the sandy plains and across the Rocky Mountains to the same goal by the waters of the Great Salt Lake. Now the whole journey can be accomplished in three weeks. Then it frequently occupied nearly half a year. Now it is a pleasure trip. Then it was the occasion of much privation and suffering, and not unfrequently it proved the means of breaking down the constitution, through change of climate and fare, excessive labor and unavoidable deprivation of accustomed comforts, conveniences, and even necessaries.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Business still continues dull here, and provisions are high. Flour sells from $8 to $10 per hundred. It is the "imported" flour that keeps the figures down to $8. Just as soon as California or "States" flour is scarce in the market the prices go up. Last week and the week before, $9 and $9 50 per barrel were asked. Toward the close of last week the arrival of some California flour promptly brought the quotations down to $8. Grain fetches from $3 to $5 per bushel. Meantime the farmers, the more fortunate of them, are in clover, for merchandise generally is cheaper now than ever before. Workers at trades, however, suffer, for there is little business going on to employ them. Building is at a stand-still.

SALT LAKE CITY'S WANT.

There is a great want at Salt Lake and at Ogden, and that want is of a first-class hotel and of a really good second-class hotel at each place. Hotels there are in these cities, but they do not appear to give satisfaction to the traveling public. Perhaps in these instances, as in some others, the demand will soon induce a satisfactory supply. It will be well for both cities, as well as the public generally, if such be the case.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS.

Passengers by rail from the East to this city, instead of being set down at Taylor's Mill Switch, are now landed at Deseret Switch, near the mouth of Weber Canyon, reaching this city by a stage ride of little more than thirty miles, six or seven miles less distance than from Taylor's Mill Switch. Passengers by rail from California to this city will take the extra six or seven miles by rail and so much less by stage, until the connecting line to this city be built, when a reverse change will be made, and all passengers for Ogden and Salt Lake Cities will be set down at Ogden, at the junction of the Utah Central with the Pacific Road. The trains have recommenced to take up and set down passengers at Ogden, where it is now stated, and very generally and confidently believed, that the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Roads will be made; also that a switch will be soon laid down there, and a depot established.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and a number of others are on a tour to Bear Lake Valley, northeast, *via* Ogden Valley going, and Cache Valley returning. They are expected to be away about a fortnight. On Saturday and Sunday last they had a great time at Ogden, preaching and exhorting. On the way from this to that city, BRIGHAM located definitely the route of the Utah Central Railroad, near the settlements, and the points for the several intermediate depots. The surveyors are busy on the road; a number of grading parties are already at work and more are waiting to commence. There is to be no curve of more than three degrees, nor any grade exceeding forty feet to the mile. Tie-cutting and hauling parties are at work. The ties are all to be of red pine or black balsam, sawn and of liberal dimensions. BRIGHAM has expressed the determination to make the Utah Central one of the best and safest roads in the Union, which he will be very likely to do, as in building matters he betrays an almost English proclivity toward the solid, the substantial and the enduring.

TENNESSEE.

Disgraceful Conduct of Stokes and Senter on the Stump—The Real Issue in Tennessee—Where Grant's Administration Should Stand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 1, 1869.

Day by day the canvass between STOKES and SENTER and their partisans has increased in bitterness. The grave issues now before the people are lost sight of, and a bitter personal controversy is carried on, in which the vilest abuse is freely indulged in. The matter culminated yesterday at Clinton, the county town of Anderson, the adjoining county to ours on the north, where a personal encounter between the candidates was avoided by the refusal of STOKES to fight on the spot. To understand the real issue presented in this personal controversy, it is only necessary to repeat what I have once before said, that the question in dispute between the candidates is, who was the worst rebel of the two. STOKES wrote the Duncan letter, and enrolled himself to resist the usurpations of LINCOLN. SENTER was in the rebel Legislature, voted bounties for volunteers to the rebel army, and made violent speeches in the rebel cause. STOKES says he entered the army soon after he wrote that letter, and "fought out of it." His record since June, 1861, has been straight. SENTER's record is mixed up to some time in 1863. I do not know personally anything concerning either gentleman, but give the substance of their charges. Well, at Clinton yesterday, SENTER was particularly severe on STOKES' military record, and substantially accused him of cowardice. In reply STOKES said:

"Fellow-citizens! I have a wife and children from whom I should greatly dislike to part. Yet I tell Governor SENTER I will hold him personally responsible, after the election, for what he has said to-day. If he considers himself a gentleman, I challenge him to meet me after the election, as a gentleman, and we will then see who is the coward and who the man. I denounce SENTER as a liar, and I am ready to meet him any time after the election."

Governor SENTER, who was sitting immediately in the rear of STOKES, coolly arose and informed STOKES that he was ready to meet him now, or at any time agreeable to him (STOKES) previous to the election, but would prefer to settle the difficulty without delay. He therefore invited STOKES to step out on the field in rear of the stand and obtain satisfaction.

STOKES replied that he would settle the affair after the election.

This is the account of STOKES' remarks as given by SENTER's friends. I, of course, do not know just what did pass, and I have no desire to misrepresent either one. I have no interest in the matter. I feel in common with hundreds and thousands of Republicans that our party is disgraced by the course these men are pursuing, and will be greatly injured thereby. I have no personal ill will or malice toward either party, but I am determined to show just how they are managing the canvass and just how far they are entitled to the support of true, honest men. Your Washington correspondent has very fairly stated the condition of things here, and it is time the people of the country understood it. There are many men in the Stokes' party who are bitter, proscriptive and vindictive, but there are thousands who support him who have no objections to universal suffrage, and if that was the issue to be determined in the selection of Governor would feel as though SENTER had some claims upon them. But the Governor has no control of the suffrage question. That is he cannot amend the laws. He can, through the Registers, give certificates, but that is not the means prescribed by law, and in such an effort he is not entitled to claim the support of Republicans. The Legislature has power to inaugurate the legal remedies, and in securing a majority in that body favorable to an enlargement of the suffrage the liberal men of the party will aid. But SENTER in himself can do nothing toward securing this enlargement save by his influence with the Legislature. The real objection to SENTER is, he is backed by the corrupt railroad rings of the State, who have now combined to break down the credit of the State by their combinations in Wall-street, and that if elected he will screen and protect them. His movements are also in favor of ANDREW JOHNSON. BROWNLOW is so far controlled by the railroad interests, and so far deficient in judgment, that he is lending his name and what little influence he now possesses to secure the election of JOHNSON to the Senate. Of course he does not openly favor this; but he is supporting a movement now which must result in that, and which, when once begun, he cannot control. There can be no question as to what will be the result if SENTER is elected. It insures the ascendancy of the old Democratic Party in Tennessee. If SENTER is elected, the Republican Party is under the heels of the Democracy, and will be for many years to come.

There is one relief from this result, which will also place the party properly before the world on the suffrage question. The Republicans of Tennessee can elect STOKES and can elect a Republican Legislature which will enlarge the franchise and institute prompt measures of retrenchment and reform. This can be done and ought to be done.

SENTER can only secure his election by the immediate enfranchisement of every man now under disabilities. This is Universal Suffrage, which means the ascendancy of the Democracy and the election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the Senate.

The Administration of President GRANT should not long hesitate, as to which party is entitled to its support. It can support STOKES and support candidates for the Legislature who will enlarge the franchise, and in this way be perfectly consistent with its well known liberality. OMEGA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Commencement at the University of South Carolina—Degrees Conferred—Burlesque and Fun—Anniversary of the University Ugly Club—Commencement of the Ursuline (Catholic) Institute.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, June 30.

Yesterday were held the Commencement exercises of the University of South Carolina. This day—here called the Public Day—closes the annual session of the institution. A vacation now commences, to continue until the 1st of October. The examinations in the various schools have occupied eleven days.

The total number of graduations, including all the departments, to-day is 93, the failures being 17. The inferior grade of Proficient—a degree given for satisfactory attainments in a department of a school, (as in engineering, a part of the School of Mathematics,) was conferred upon seven, four in engineering and three in geology. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon five, and that of M. D. upon three. No higher degrees were granted. In the Junior classes 49 attained the first division, which is termed "distinguished." The examinations are always conducted in writing, and are very searching. To illustrate the thoroughness of the examinations, the School of Mathematics will serve. In this School ten applied for graduation from the Senior Class; and of these only three attained it, while seven failed. And in the Junior Class, while seventeen applied for Certificates of Distinction (first division) only eight attained that rank—less than half. Mathematics, however, is regarded as the hardest branch in the curriculum. The Commencement exercises were exceedingly quiet. The weather was hot, and a small crowd only cared to brave the heat. Professor BARNWELL's Baccalaureate Address was temperate and scholarly, as everything from that veteran scholar always is.

Connected with the Commencement exercises are some customs that may be interesting to distant readers. One of these is the anniversary of the Ugly Club. This Club has no legal relations to the University, but is a spontaneous outgrowth of the spirit of fun natural to the young. Its object is fun. On the afternoon before the Public Day, a platform was erected in the middle of the campus, with a table and three chairs on it, and around were arranged seats for spectators. The time and place had been announced in the morning papers. At 6 o'clock, accordingly, the Club, consisting of about twenty members, marched in procession to the rostrum, while the Club took seats on the rostrum, the others dispersed among the audience, which consisted of both ladies and gentlemen. The officers were a President, an Orator and a Secretary. The President then arose and presented the Orator to the audience. This latter functionary delivered his Anniversary Oration. His subject was, "The Utility of Ugliness." After giving a burlesque but very grave demonstration of the practical utility of ugliness, especially to ladies, the Orator proceeded to illustrate his theme by living examples of ugliness around him. This consisted of a running fire at almost every student in the institution, ridiculing a foible here and paying a left-handed compliment there—referring to the mishap, the blunder, or the antic of some one present in such way as to illustrate the theme—bantering another for some peculiarity that becomes perfectly ludicrous as soon as mentioned—exhausting the vocabulary of badinage, gibe, hyperbole, burlesque, anti-climax, and persiflage—and all this with hits as palpable as HOOK often made in his better moments; but necessarily so local and personal as not to bear repetition readily. The hits were freely applauded. After the regular oration there was a distribution of prizes. First—To the ugliest man in the University, a pair of boots; these were coarse heavy boots of the largest size, although the recipient evidently had a neat and small foot. The recipient was called forward by name, and the boots were presented with all due formality, (like a degree in the University,) in an appropriate speech. Second—To the laziest man, a miniature arm-chair, as much too small for use as the boots were too large for the other. Third—To the most conceited man, a small looking-glass, accompanied with the President's wish that everybody could only think as much of him as he did of himself. Fourth—To the biggest baby, a huge stick of red candy. Fifth—To the prettiest man, a finely-dressed China doll. Sixth—To the biggest fool, a fool's cap of parti-colored tissue paper extracted from a German toy cracker. This piece of pleasantry was well received, and the parties distinguished with prizes received them with the best possible grace. The whole affair passed off pleasantly.

CATHOLIC FEMALE COLLEGE.

On the same day—Tuesday, the 29th—of the Public Day of the University of South Carolina, was held the annual Commencement of the Ursuline Institute, at Valle Crucis, within a few miles of this city. This convent is under the superintendency of a Mother Superior who is a sister of Bishop LYNCH, of this diocese. Since the destruction of the convent buildings in the city by SHERMAN's army, in 1865, this community of Ursulines have been struggling on under great disadvantages, occupying a country residence nearly three miles from the city. The present Commencement exercises were on a limited scale; but the concert music furnished gives auricular proof of successful work in that line. These nuns are well known even beyond this outside community for the thoroughness in teaching and discipline. While they keep obedience all the while in view, they develop the principle of love in evoking the affection of their pupils. BOISE.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Arrangements by Commodore Sands for Observations of the Eclipse on the 7th of August.

To Meteorological Observers along the line of totality in the United States:

As the United States Observatory is to have all its available force in the field, expecting to contribute its full share of labor on this occasion, it is desirable that, during the eclipse of the sun, meteorological observations should be made within the belt of totality, with a barometer, a dry-bulb thermometer, a wet-bulb thermometer, a solar thermometer, with blackened bulb, inclosed, if possible, in a glass cylinder from which air has been exhausted, and an actionometer.

The barometer should be suspended in the shade, and, if provided with a thermometer, the temperature should be determined at each reading. The dry and wet-bulb thermometers should be suspended in the shade in such a manner as to prevent, as far as possible, the abnormal influence of radiation from surrounding bodies, and at the same time secure a free circulation of the air.

The solar thermometer should be placed in slender wooden crutches, about six inches above the green grass of a field or lawn, and in a locality where the direct solar rays shall reach it from sunrise to sunset.

Observations with the actionometer should be made in the open air, and the bulb should, as far as practicable, be protected from the influence of air currents.

If possible, observations should be made at each hour of the day and night of the 6th, 7th and 8th of August, beginning at midnight of the 5th.

If observations cannot be made during the night, great care should be taken to make them carefully at each hour of the day.

A careful statement of the character of the weather should be made at each observation.

On the 7th of August observations with the actionometer should begin at 10 A. M., and be made at intervals of thirty minutes until the first contact of the limbs of the sun and moon, when they should be continued at intervals of ten minutes until the last contact, or until sunset. One observation should be made, if practicable, during totality.

The barometer should be read at intervals of twenty minutes while any portion of the sun is eclipsed, and once during totality.

The thermometers should be observed at intervals of ten minutes during the eclipse, and once during totality.

The time of the beginning of the total obscuration should be carefully noted by the clock or watch by which the meteorological observations are timed.

The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will appear total is about 140 miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches away, in a northwesterly direction, through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns:

Leesburg, N. C.; Magnolia, N. C.; Clinton, N. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Carthage, N. C.; Lexington, N. C.; Mocksville, N. C.; Wilkesboro, N. C.; Boon, N. C.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Taylorsville, Tenn.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Union, Tenn.; Estliville, Va.; Bristol, Va.; Mount Pleasant, Ky.; Manchester, Ky.; Mount Vernon, Ky.; Harrodsburg, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Corydon, Ind.; Newton, Ind.; Haysville, Ind.; Maysville, Ind.; Bruceville, Ind.; Washington, Ind.; Robinson, Ill.; Greenup, Ill.; Shelbyville, Ill.; Stonington, Ill.; Springfield, Petersburg, Ill.; Bath, Ill.; Macomb, Ill.; La Harpe, Ill.; Burlington, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Fairfield, Iowa; Oskaloosa, Iowa; Monroe, Iowa; Mitchellville, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Boonsboro, Iowa; New Munich, Iowa; Lake City, Iowa; Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who may make such observations as described will confer a great favor if they will forward their observations, together with the errors of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Papers circulating in those sections where the eclipse is total will confer a favor and greatly contribute to the success of this enterprise by copying this notice.

B. F. SANDS,
Commodore United States Navy,
Superintendent U. S. N. Observatory.

One Louisville Policeman Shot by Another Through Mistake.

From the Louisville Journal, July 2.

One of the most melancholy tragedies in the history of our city was enacted last night on Floyd-street, about 12 o'clock, resulting in the death of JOHN O'CONNELL at the hands of JAMES HENDRICKS. Both were members of the Police, and were not only friends to each other, but were held in the highest esteem by the entire Police force. Mr. HENDRICKS has been on the Police force only about six months, but O'CONNELL, we believe, has been for a long time in the service. From the testimony before the Coroner's jury it was very evident that the shooting was the result of an unfortunate mistake. The night was cloudy and dark, so that the uniform of O'CONNELL could not be distinguished, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that HENDRICKS knew him. The following is the testimony before the Coroner's jury:

After hearing the testimony, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that O'CONNELL came to his death from a pistol or gunshot wound, entering the back, passing upward, and through the breast, causing instant death, said shot having been fired by the hand of JAMES HENDRICKS, while under the belief that he was pursuing a thief.

When the Coroner arrived, O'CONNELL lay where he had fallen, close to the wall of a building. His face was covered with blood, and his clothing was very much stained. A crowd of men and women were gathered about the corpse, and one of the sisters of the deceased had just left the dead body of her brother, wringing her hands and weeping.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

About 1 o'clock this morning, the *Courier-Journal* reporter visited Mr. HENDRICKS at the First-street Station-house, and received from him the following statement:

I was standing on the corner of Floyd and Lafayette streets—south side of Lafayette—with Lieutenant PRIEST and my partner, Mr. COCHRAN, and CHARLIE CURVIS the saloon-keeper, when we observed five or six men running down Lafayette-street, on the north side, crying "stop thief." About 100 yards ahead of them a man was running as if trying to escape. The man turned the corner of Floyd-street, and ran toward Green, and I then started in pursuit of him. He took the middle of the street, and I followed, calling upon him to stop. I might have called twenty times in this way. When he got within about twenty yards of Green-street he fired off a pistol, and then I fired three or four shots. I cannot say now exactly—you might examine my pistol and see. As I reached the corner of Green he fell into my arms, saying, "JIM, you have killed me!" He still had his pistol in his hand when he fell upon me, and until he spoke I did not know who he was, and I was going to fire again.

When our reporter asked Mr. HENDRICKS for his statement, he said that he was so nervous that he did not know whether he could give it coherently. He appeared to be very much affected. There was much feeling over the affair among the Police force, and there were expressions of the deepest regret over the unfortunate and wholly unlooked for occurrence.

HENDRICKS was taken to the First-street Station by Lieutenant PRIEST after the shooting, but afterward released by Coroner MOORE on promising to appear this morning. O'CONNELL was off duty when the tragedy occurred.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Seizure of a Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Sugar in New-Orleans for Alleged Fraud.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 30.

Yesterday a thousand hogsheads and four thousand boxes of sugar, deposited in bonded warehouses, were seized by order of the Government authorities for defrauding the United States Revenue. Every one at all familiar with the manner in which private fortunes of the city are made knows that a good many names could be pointed out on tax collectors' rolls, where success was much oftener dependent on evasion of the revenue laws and bribery of Government officials, than upon any wisdom or foresight superior to their neighbors. An instance in the manner in which Government has been defrauded by rings of millions and millions of dollars is the one just now under investigation.

Since the 1st of March it has become obvious to Collector CASEY and Colonel CHAS. DILLINGHAM of the Naval Office, that large frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government, dating, possibly, as far back as five years ago, and that attempts were being made to continue the same system of operations. Let us now explain how these frauds are planned.

To succeed in an attempt of this sort, it is necessary that two invoices should be drawn up; the one containing the correct figures the "ring" itself retains for its own use. That which is intended as a blind is sent to the Custom-house. Upon this the grading of sugars is lowered about 10 per cent. That is to say, each hogshead is underweighed about 150 pounds, and each box about 40. The sugar is brought to the city on a schooner capable of containing a thousand hogsheads—arrives at the port and is here unloaded.

One would naturally think, as the sugar has to be re weighed here, that the fraud would be transparent the moment the scales were applied. But no; singular as it may appear, the weight here corresponds exactly with the false manifest. The law, too, provides another test for the prevention of frauds. It classifies sugar into twenty grades, adopting what is known as the Dutch standard in color. It says, for instance, that the sugar which is above class No. 12, and which does not go over class No. 15, shall pay a tax of three and a half cents a pound. The cheat upon the Government, under this important law, consists, as in the wine frauds, in shipping a superior for an inferior grade.

The attention of the Custom-house officers was attracted to the matter by the obvious difference between the amount described in the manifest and what a box of sugar is well known ordinarily to contain. Once an examination was instituted the fraud in a moment became manifest. The boxes, which appeared so small in the invoices, did not prove to be below the ordinary size, when examined close at hand, and a system of gigantic deception had evidently been practiced, as one could see at the first glance.

Rumor has it that the principal party engaged in this matter has embarked $1,000,000 in the enterprise. If such should be the case the recent disclosure will result probably in his ruin. The sugar to-day seized amounts to 4,000 hogsheads, and there are besides 4,000 boxes in the same lot. The value of this amount reaches $250,000, and as sugar fraudulently imported is confiscated by the Government, a proof of the above facts will undoubtedly result in its loss. The supposition is that an immense amount besides the above will be found elsewhere, and this will be seized as soon as confiscated.

The most singular part of this affair to the ring is that any noise should be made about the matter, and they naturally are astonished that the Collector and Naval Officer are not satisfied to take one-half profits and say nothing. Scarcely any attempt is made to conceal the fact that such frauds have been perpetrated, and the most that is now sought is that all investigations should be hushed up. To judge from what is now said, there never was any previous opposition made to such frauds upon the revenue, and to the mind of the ring it appears incredible that the Government should be serious in enforcing the laws. Under the circumstances, that high credit should be given to Collector CASEY and Mr. DILLINGHAM for exposing these frauds, no one familiar with Custom-house history will for a moment deny.

Reorganization of William and Mary College.

From the Richmond Whig, July 5.

The annual meeting of the Visitors and Governors of the College of William and Mary was held in this city on Friday, the 2d inst., at the Ballard House. Bishop Johns, (the Rector,) William Boulware, William S. Peachy, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, General Henry A. Wise, Hon. William H. Macfarland, P. Montague Thompson, Tazewell Tayloe, Colonel William Lamb, Colonel Edward Tayloe, Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL. D., and Judge W. W. Crump were among those present. We learn the proceedings were interesting to all concerned in the welfare of the noble old college. The most important business was the reorganization of the Faculty, the resignations of the President, Colonel BENJAMIN S. EWELL, and the remaining Professors having been offered. The Faculty was, after full deliberation, organized by the election of Rev. Geo. T. Wilmer, D. D., of North Carolina, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Science and Belles Lettres; Thomas P. McCandlish, of Williamsburg, Professor of Latin, French and Roman History; Professor Frank Preston, of Lexington, Professor of Greek, German and Grecian History; Professor T. T. L. Snead, of Williamsburg, Professor of Mathematics; Dr. Richard A. Wise, of Richmond, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. The resignation of Professor BENJAMIN S. EWELL, President and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mixed Mathematics, was not accepted. A master of the grammar school is yet to be chosen.

There is no ground in America more classic than that on which William and Mary is built. With Jamestown on one side and Yorktown on the other and its own soil consecrated by the footprints of the youthful WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MONROE, and scores besides of the most eminent men America has seen, it has a claim, strong and abiding to Virginia reverence and to Virginia support. We regret to learn that Bishop JOHNS retired from the rectorship. Hon. WM. H. MACFARLAND is in his place.

A Probable Murder—The Body Burned to a Crisp.

From the Louisville Journal, July 2.

On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, a frame building at Farribee's Station, Washington County, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire. In the north end of the building was a store and the railroad agency; also the sleeping room of Mr. WM. R. SMITH, of the firm of WALSH & SMITH—a single young man 26 years of age. Mr. WALSH was the first person who arrived upon the grounds, and naturally thought of the safety of his partner. He rushed immediately to his room, but he was not there. The building was already hopelessly and entirely enveloped in flames. SMITH was not found in his bed. Search was instantly made for him, and he was found lying on his side in a shed in the rear of the building, about thirty-five feet from his bedroom, almost burned to a crisp, and so disfigured that the remains were only identified as the body of SMITH, because it was known that he had went to sleep in the building that night. His chest was all burnt out and his head so badly charred that the skull crumbled like dried clay when they picked the corpse up. The fact that he was found so far away from his bed, when he could have jumped outside of his door with ease, and been out of all danger, instantly gave rise to suspicions of a triple crime—arson, robbery and murder. There is no positive grounds upon which to base the suspicions; only the circumstance alluded to. It was thought that he was abducted and driven into the shed referred to. A jury sat on the remains of the deceased yesterday, and returned a verdict that he came to his death from the hands of some unknown murderer.

A Little Unpleasantness Between a Prominent Steamboatman and an Ex-Member of the Lobby.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, July 3.

Quite an excitement was occasioned on 'Change to-day by a personal difficulty between the President of a Western River line of packets and an ex-member of the Washington Lobby. It seems that the packet line President had the temerity to object to the daily presence of the short span lobbyists on 'Change, urging, as a reason for his objections, that said lobbyist was not now a steamboat Captain, and therefore not entitled to the privilege. This morning the difficulty came to a focus, and the Captain invited the lobbyist to go down stairs and be whipped. This, the lobby man readily agreed to do, and straightway the twain adjourned to the street below for the purpose of settling the difficulty. All who witnessed the preliminaries were looking for a bloody sequel, but the latest advices fail to give any account of the spilling of much blood.

Hon. RUMSEY WING, Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Kentucky, is ill and unable to canvass the State. He has, therefore, issued an address to the people, clearly setting forth the issues of national and local politics, and this will be extensively circulated among the voters.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD and THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The celebration of the anniversary of the nation's birthday, yesterday, in this City and throughout the country, was general and extensive as heretofore. In this City the day opened with the usual military parade. This took place at the early but sensible hour of 7 o'clock A. M., and was witnessed by a very small part of the population. Only about 5,000 men appeared in line. During the day Central Park was filled with a gay, orderly and quiet crowd, which generally dispensed with noisy crackers and enjoyed the music on the Mall and Lake. The Tammany Society celebrated the occasion after the usual custom at Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-street. John P. Stockton, United States Senator from New-Jersey, delivered the oration, and among the other speakers were Mayor Hall, Hon. George W. Miller, of Rochester, and John A. Fellows. Grand Sachem Wm. M. Tweed presided, and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music. The inmates of the public institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands were treated to rest, refreshments, exercises, fireworks and speeches. The Sixth Army Corps, the Army of the Gulf and the Army of the Potomac Societies indulged in reunions, which partook of a social character, except in the latter instance, where a spirited contest between Generals McClellan and Sheridan resulted in the election of the latter as President. The fireworks at City Hall, (the best display in many years,) at Madison and Union squares and the Battery, were highly successful displays. In Brooklyn the day was marked by the customary enthusiasm and spirit.

CUBA.

A severe battle between two Spanish brigades and General Jordan's men, near Holguin, is reported by way of Washington. It is stated that the Spanish troops made the attack; that the battle lasted eight hours; that the Spaniards were finally repulsed; that each side lost in killed and wounded about two hundred men; and that the Spaniards outnumbered the Cubans and Americans two to one. In this City, yesterday, about two hundred Cubans paraded, in partial celebration of the National holiday, and carried with them American and Cuban flags. The procession included nearly all of the men recently released from the Navy-yard.

GENERAL.

Election in Virginia takes place to-day. No serious trouble is apprehended, but, nevertheless, extensive preparations have been made to meet trouble should any occur. In Richmond a hundred special policemen have been appointed, of these fifty are black. Yesterday the colored people held a political camp-meeting in the park, at Richmond, during the entire day. In the afternoon Governor Wells addressed the meeting. All was quiet in the city during the evening.

A special Treasury detective arrested two women in Augusta, Ga., a few days ago, who had in their possession a large amount of Treasury notes, which had been stolen from the Department in Washington, and which contained forged signatures. The women implicated the new colored Postmaster of Augusta, and so he also was arrested. A secret investigation is in progress.

The mills of W. W. Cooke & Sons, in Whitehall, and a large quantity of lumber were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

Great preparations are making in Baltimore for the proper celebration of the bi-annual musical festival of the Northeastern Sangerbund of America, commencing the 10th and ending the 16th inst. It is expected that a large majority of the members of the one hundred and sixty or more societies will be present, and also a number of eminent composers from Europe and representatives of European societies. The Sangerbund comprises societies from the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, and its festivals are held only in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Bids for twenty-year six per cent. bonds of Middletown, Conn., to the amount of $240,000, were opened there at noon yesterday by the Treasurer of the Air-line Railroad Company. The bids amounted to $265,000, at par to 40-100 premium. The Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Middletown, took the lot.

General Jesse C. H. McIlvaine, formerly a somewhat prominent politician of Missouri, and State Senator, died very suddenly at the residence of his brother, in St. Louis, on Friday. In the State Senate he represented the Counties of Washington, Jefferson and St. François. He was 69 years of age.

An altercation occurred between two boys, named John Carroll and Charles Mosier, in Albany, on Saturday afternoon, during which Mosier stabbed the other with a jacknife in the left breast about the heart, inflicting a mortal wound. When Mosier saw what he had done he fled. The boys were each only about 10 years old.

A large meeting of the Ex-Confederate soldiers was held in Memphis on Thursday, and a "Confederate Relief and Historical Association" was formed, with Ex-Governor Harris, of Tennessee, as President, and General Patton Anderson as Vice-President. The main objects of the Association are "the relief of the destitute soldiers, their widows and orphans, and the collection of records pertaining to the late war."

A heavy stone was discovered on the track of the Rocky River Railroad, near Cincinnati, on Saturday, and removed just in time to prevent a serious accident to an approaching train crowded with children, on their way to a picnic. A boy, who was noticed running away from the track, was caught, and, being questioned, finally confessed that he had placed the stone on the track. On attempting to arrest him the railroad officers were fought by the father and neighbors of the boy. He was finally taken off to the city and locked up.

It is reported that there is a deep and wide-spread feeling in Richmond that the breaking of the chain bridge between that city and Vauxhall Island, the other day, when it was crowded with people on their way to the conservative meeting, was not accidental, but the work of some political enemy. Subscription lists have been opened in Richmond for the benefit of the families of the the two policemen killed by the falling of the bridge.

Richard Realf, "old John Brown's" right hand man at Harper's Ferry, and the youngest of his band, was recently appointed an Assistant-Assessor of the Internal Revenue in the District of Edgefield, South Carolina.

The first public meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Convention in Buffalo, was held Sunday evening at St. James Hall. Addresses were made by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Bloomer, Mrs. Livermore and others.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac met yesterday at Steinway Hall and elected General Sheridan as President. They afterward listened to an oration by General Chamberlain and subsequently adjourned to Delmonico's.

An exhibition of the new oxy-hydrogen light was given at Madison-square last evening.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and received the assessment rolls of real and personal estate for the present year. A large number of Court-house and other bills were ordered to be paid.

The match game between the University nines, of Yale and Harvard, was played yesterday, resulting in a victory for the latter.

The Athletics and Atlantics played a social game at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was won by the latter, the score standing 51 to 48. Several thousand people witnessed the contest, which, on the whole, was very tame.

Transactions in beef cattle yesterday were so light as to be scarcely worth reporting. At the National Yards, One Hundredth-street, there were but a few beeves, and even none of them were sold at noon. A few sales of Sheep and Lambs were made at Forty-eighth-street and at Fortieth-street markets. About 200 Lambs, each weighing about 48 lbs., were sold at 10c. ₱ lb., live weight, which gives a fair idea of the Lamb market. Sheep were more inquired for than usual; good ones were said to be in demand at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., gross weight. A drove of culls were sold at about $1 60 ₱ head, which would be less than 3c. ₱ lb. Sheep were sold at all intermediate figures between 3c.@7c. ₱ lb., gross weight. Calves were being sold at 5c.@11c. ₱ lb., gross weight. A small drove was sold at $11 ₱ head. Another drove brought about $9 each. Trade in Swine was light. One lot was sold at 9⅝c. ₱ lb., live weight, and another lot for 9¾c.

Have Americans any Rights in Cuba?—A Demand for Action and Inquiry.

We have repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking steps for the vindication of the rights of Americans resident in Cuba.

When news reached us by telegraph a few days ago of the execution of two Americans by the Spanish authorities, we called upon President Grant to direct immediate inquiry into the facts of these cases,—in order that it might be satisfactorily determined whether the men were guilty of the offences charged against them, or whether the Spanish authorities might not have been led to the perpetration of a great crime through their excitement about American fillibusters and their anger against American sympathy with the revolution.

There is now more reason than ever why the Government should promptly direct inquiry into the matter. We now know that at least one of the Americans (Sheakman) who was executed denied being a fillibuster, or being in complicity with any fillibustering movement. He avowed on oath that he engaged in New-York as a sailor on board the *Grapeshot* for the voyage to Falmouth, not knowing she was to take on fillibusters and land them in Cuba. He was left on the Cuban shore against his will, and while employed in unloading a boat, the *Grapeshot* having left very suddenly and unknown to him. He declined taking part with the fillibusters after the vessel was gone, and as soon as the Spanish troops appeared he voluntarily surrendered to them. The American Acting Consul at Santiago labored hard to save his life, and so also did the British Consul; but the Spaniards nevertheless proceeded to execute him at their leisure.

We have, along with the report of this case, an account of another case in which a British subject (Robinson) was arrested and imprisoned on a Spanish accusation at Matanzas; but the British Commodore Phillimore hastened to the place on an iron-clad and demanded the man's release. The Spanish functionary agreed to the demand, but the troops threatened to kill Robinson if released; whereupon the British Commodore, accompanied by a number of naval officers, went ashore, marched to the prison, released Robinson, conveyed him to the British iron-clad, and thus secured his safety. At the same time he forwarded to the Captain-General explicit demands for full satisfaction in another case of wrong to a British subject.

Are American citizens less entitled to protection and justice in Cuba than British citizens? Are American officers and functionaries less prompt and determined than British officers in enforcing the rights of their countrymen who may be outraged abroad?

The Government must see to this matter at once. There are large numbers of Americans resident in Cuba who have been guilty of no offence against the Spanish power, and toward whom our Government is bound to see there is no wrong perpetrated.

The Summer Exodus.

Probably in no civilized country is there such a *hegira* of people from their homes, in the Summer months, as in the United States.

From the city to the country, from the country to the sea, from the sea to the mountains, there is an incessant stream of travelers seeking rest, or change, or society, or solitude, some wanting moist air and some dry, some the luxuries of a hotel, and others the hardships of the wilderness, and all desiring a change of scene and occupation. The climate of this country compels these changes more than that of Europe, or even of our own Eastern coast.

Few families in our cities preserve the health of their children, without giving them a few weeks in Summer in the fields or on the sea beaches. The destroying pestilence among city children—*cholera infantum*—is best of all averted by mountain air. Very few boys or girls grow up to full beauty and vigor in our large cities, who have no vacation in the country. And the experience of all business men in New-York is that the best economy, both of health and pocket, is to give some few weeks of the year to entire change of scene, and to rest or exercise among the mountains or by the sea. Our best-preserved professional and business men, who enjoy more than a fortune in their health, are always those who have made a point of taking their annual vacations, whatever was the pressure of affairs. And in our climate, the business people, even in the country, rarely get through a year healthfully without a brief visit to the sea side. Americans are fast learning the lesson that no success in a profession and no amount of wealth can compensate for a moment the loss of health and nervous vigor.

Our people are fortunate in having such a large selection of different resorts for their Summer residence; all peculiar in their features and attractions. A sea coast, extending, we may say for pleasure purposes, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the frontiers of Maine, offers itself to the lovers of yachting, sea bathing and sea air. Mountains from the picturesque region of Western Virginia to the wild and solitary Adirondacks and the grand peaks of the White Mountains, present innumerable resorts for those who prefer the pure air and grand scenery of high altitudes.

For those seeking wild life and sporting, the lakes of Maine and the Adirondack lake country will give an entirely new and invigorating recreation. Those more ambitious, may try the salmon fishing in the streams of the Provinces, or buffalo shooting on the Kansas prairies, or explore the "Switzerland of America," the Rocky Mountains, or emulate the Alpine Club among the high peaks and unexplored canyons of the Sierras.

This country offers innumerable resorts for health or amusement during the Summer. The more of our overworked population who can seek them, the better for the popular health.

Will the Cotton Crop Decrease?

The fact of a half crop of cotton the past year, as compared with the best year before the war, is a very important one for our business community, and gives rise to many questions as to the cause of the deficit. Practically to the South, it is this year a matter of no great consequence, as they get more for a half crop than they did for a whole formerly. But prices may fall another year, and the loss of so great a production might be of considerable importance to the country.

Why is it, then, that the South produces only half as much cotton as she did before Emancipation? The first and foremost cause is undoubtedly the war itself. The late terrible struggle has broken up all classes, driving cultivators from one region to another, forcing negroes from the country to the towns, destroying means of communication, machinery, boats, vehicles and animals, killing both white and black laborers, so that the number of the latter is diminished and there is a smaller supply of cotton hands. The South still bleeds from the wounds of war. Furthermore we fear it must be allowed by all candid observers that the increase of the black population has decidedly fallen off since emancipation.

Our readers will remember that one of the results of emancipation in Jamaica was the death of considerable numbers of negro children, through the want of medical attendance. Similar effects are felt in our Southern States. The blacks generally live scattered about in rural districts, and in former times were attended in their sicknesses either by their master's family or by his own physician. Emancipation broke up this arrangement, and freedom has not yet found a substitute.

More than this, the war exposed great numbers of the negroes at the South to severe hardships and diseases, from which they are still suffering. Under slavery, also, the negro woman was kept especially as a "breeder," and the children were well cared for. Probably under the present system, fewer children are born, and more are exposed to the ills from which all laboring classes suffer. There is no doubt a greater average children's mortality.

From these and other causes, the black race at the South is undoubtedly not increasing at the rate it did before the war; but that rate, it must be remembered, though much inferior to our increase in the Free States, was a high one,—having been nearly equal to that of Great Britain every decade. The supply of cotton-laborers is thus falling off in a natural way.

But under the old system every woman and child was utilized for cotton growing. Now the women only work in the most pressing time of the picking, and the children are mainly at school. Thus a considerable portion of the field labor is cut off. Moreover, large numbers of planters have felt it a necessity to give a part of their land to corn and other crops, so as to be less dependent on outside sources for their food; and, in all probability, every negro who has bought his own farm, raises less cotton for himself than he used to for his master, when he was fed with corn and bacon from the West.

All these causes seem sufficient to account for the diminished cotton crop: a want of laborers and cultivators, both black and white; want of capital and implements, and the attention of both the employing and laboring classes turned to other branches of production.

It is not believed by competent observers that the negro works less hard under freedom than under slavery; on the contrary, it is thought by some that the product of cotton to the hand is greater now than it was before emancipation. The production of Georgia—greater than under any year of slavery—seems to point to this. But the important question is, "Will this decrease of the crop continue? Is the negro dying out?" We doubt ourselves, if there is any permanent diminution of the black race going on in the Gulf States. The good wages received by the negroes will soon bring after it improved physical conditions and the aid of medical science. Where money is, there will be physicians and all the necessities of civilization.

The negro is apparently as well adapted to our Southern States as the whites are to the Northern. He may not increase quite as fast under freedom as under slavery; for improved physical conditions have an apparently direct effect in decreasing an unreasonably abundant population. More and more, too, both black and white will be tempted to exclusive cotton culture. With such prices as they have received this year, it must pay better for both to buy corn and bacon of the West, and lay out their whole force on cotton. Capital also is increasing; implements and vehicles are being continually added, and new lands opened; fertilizers are restoring old land; coöperation is securing quite as much cotton from the acre as ever slavery did;—so that, taking all things into consideration,—and especially the sound financial condition of the South,—we believe confidently that this important staple will increase year by year, until it finally reaches its maximum yield in former years—or five millions of bales.

The Upshot of the French Elections.

Now that the feverish agitation of the French elections has passed over, there is an evident disposition on the part of the Opposition to organize their forces in the Corps Legislatif, and to formulate the demands for increased liberty which they feel that they can present with any probability of ultimate success. In consequence of the foolish and unwarrantable violence of the language used by the "irreconcileables" during the canvass, and the fierce personal malignity of the spirit displayed in several of the great cities against Napoleon personally, the Government was able to bring about a certain reaction of public feeling in its favor toward the close of the elections, and the wisdom of the Emperor, in carefully refraining from the employment of the soldiers against the people, even in the most hostile districts of Paris, undoubtedly contributed to attain this result. The crisis was bridged over in safety, and what at one moment looked like an incipient revolution was suppressed by the temporary arrest of a comparatively small number of street promenaders in the vicinity of the disturbances. The whole affair, even in its worst phase, was characterized by an absence of anything like the manifestation of a widespread desire for the actual overthrow of the Empire, and, generally speaking, the demonstrations most hostile to the Empire give the impression that those concerned were mainly actuated by the desire to exercise to the utmost the freedom of speech temporarily conferred upon them, and were in a great measure contented by making use of this opportunity of asserting their independence by voting for candidates personally obnoxious to the Emperor. The elections, in short, have acted in Paris as a kind of safety valve for the irrepressible freedom of speech so eminently characteristic of the true Parisian and his congeners in the other great cities of France. "Despotism tempered by epigrams," is the description once applied to the Empire, and it looks as if the Parisians had on this occasion sought to have their epigrams spoken in the Corps Legislatif by deputy rather than content themselves with uttering them at home, or having them printed in sheets only born to be strangled by the censorship.

Now that the factitious excitement of the elections themselves is over, however, we begin by degrees to get some idea of the nature of the tactics about to be adopted by the Opposition members who, whatever the popular impulses to which they owed their election, are now formally installed in their seats. The power to amend the *projets de loi*—or bills—submitted to them by the Counsel of State, and the right to elect their own President, are among the privileges which they now demand. Whether they are strong enough to enforce their claims with effect, or whether the Empire will in any case concede demands for what would virtually amount to Parliamentary Government, remains to be seen. The Emperor has succeeded admirably in managing the popular effervescence during the elections, but he has now to face a scarcely less serious danger—the persistent claims of an influential party in the Lower Chamber for something approaching at least to representative institutions.

The Fish Question from a New Point of View.

The Fish Commissioners of this State, although they have not been heartily seconded by the Legislature, are very active in earnest endeavors not only to impress the importance of their work upon the people, but also in positive efforts to stock the streams of the State with edible fish. Ex-Commissioner Seth Greene is at the present time on the Upper Hudson, hatching shad at the rate of a million a day. The effect of this work on the supply of shad will not perhaps be appreciable, owing to the failure of the Legislature to pass laws for the protection of the streams from over-fishing, but it will help materially to educate the people to a comprehension of the importance of a work which only the superficial Frenchmen and the barbarous Chinese, of all other nations, appear to thoroughly understand. The time will undoubtedly come when the Hudson will furnish enough shad for all the people of the Metropolis, great as it is to be in the future; but we fear that it will be at a very distant day.

The Fish Commissioners also announce that they have obtained permission from the Central Park Commissioners to erect a hatching house, and begin the culture of fish in the great pleasure ground of the City. When the proposition was originally made in this paper, nearly a year ago, to build a large ichthyological museum in the Park, the project was decided to be impracticable by the Park Commissioners. We are glad to know that the Fish Commissioners have educated them to a proper appreciation of the subject. And now that we are to have the establishment, let it be by all means one worthy of the Park and the City. Without being necessarily as extensive, it should be far more complete and picturesque than the famous French fish farm at Hüningue, the most perfect for practical purposes in the world; and as an ichthyological museum it ought to be superior to any in existence. There is a plentiful supply of water, with room for any number of trout streams in the Park, and a lake of capacity sufficient to sustain all the fish which need be hatched. The Commissioners have it in their power to add to the Park, by this undertaking, an ornament of great picturesqueness and interest, and, indeed, much positive advantage to the public.

Now that the Fish Commissioners have been successful in this direction, we have to suggest another means by which they can do good service to the public at large. We published in a late number of the Times an interesting description of a new market just opened in Forty-second-street. It promises to be a clean one—a very great desideratum in a market, and a particular necessity in New-York markets. The stalls devoted to fish are made of marble slabs, and there is plenty of water to keep them clean. One enterprising dealer has ornamented his stall with a handsome aquarium, in which gold-fish are displayed. Why should not each fish stall itself be an aquarium, in which the fish for sale swim about on exhibition? In every first-class European market and restaurant the fish dealers sell their fish alive; the buyer selects the article he wants, and it is fished up from the stall of flowing water with a net, and delivered to the purchaser alive. In the restaurants the customer selects his fish food while it swims before his eyes. There is no reason why our fish stalls should not be great basins of water, in which the fish could play as if on exhibition. The Fulton Fishmongers' Association, incorporated last Winter, is soon to begin the construction, on the site of its present dilapidated building, of a large and elegant market, to be devoted wholly to the sale of fish. There is no good reason why the stalls in this market should not be of the order suggested, and that fish should not be sold alive from the tanks. Since each stall would have to be supplied with a stream of running water, greater cleanliness could be secured; and much of the peculiar smell which makes fish markets disagreeable places to visit would be avoided. Cannot the influence of the Fish Commissioners and the power of the Metropolitan Health Board combined procure the adoption of this idea by the architects of our future fish markets?

MINOR TOPICS.

Our readers will find in the news columns of the Times this morning a comprehensive and interesting summary of all the correspondence that has taken place between Mr. Adams and Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the Government respecting the *Alabama* negotiations. It presents, we believe, the first authentic and complete history of these negotiations that has appeared in print.

It seems that a number of the weighers, appraisers, examiners, and inspectors of the Collector's office at New-Orleans, have been implicated in the immense sugar frauds that have just been discovered there. Secretary Boutwell should see to it that all these functionaries are immediately discharged on proof of their complicity. No matter what may be their politics, or their associations, or their names,—no matter who may be their backers or friends, they should be peremptorily dealt with. And they should not only be dismissed from office,—which is a slight punishment,—but should be handed over to the officers of justice, to be dealt with by the Courts, according to law. An example of this kind would be of incalculable benefit.

If the Chinese are to be permitted to come to this country, the authorities ought to see that they are fairly treated. The California papers give accounts of very reprehensible conduct toward them, on the part of Federal functionaries in San Francisco. The President should look into this. These papers also give accounts of the maltreatment of newly-arrived immigrants by base and brutal white residents of San Francisco. The State and municipal authorities ought to look into this. We should either exclude the Mongolians from this country altogether, or give them the rights of humanity after we have permitted them to come here.

If the Californian who has invented a flying machine will, instead of talking and arguing about it, take the trouble to make a voyage to New-York in it, he will save us a deal of bother. Every now and then we have an aerial machine of which great things are prophecied; but all of them have passed out of sight after a deal of loud talk and anxiety about them. We have no doubt that mankind will be able to navigate the air sometime before the end of the world; but we have been so often disappointed by the inventors of flying machines, that we shall not believe in any of them till we see one that is its own evidence, and needs no other proof or argument.

Mr. Bancroft got full credit for the naturalization treaties he negotiated with Prussia and other German States; but Reverdy Johnson has got very little credit for the naturalization treaty he negotiated with England, during the short term of his mission. It was ratified by the Senate, but was lost sight of by the country amid the dust raised by the rejection of the *Alabama* protocol. In one of his dispatches Mr. Johnson says that, on his arrival in England, he at once addressed himself to the settlement of the naturalization question. The English doctrine had grown out of a feudal policy unsuited to the present times, and when he brought it before the English Government, he found they were ready to abandon it, "notwithstanding the uniform decision of her Majesty's Courts, hoary with age and never for a moment questioned by any judicial decision, even up to the moment when our protocol was signed." Of the negotiations he carried through on the subject, Mr. Johnson remarks:

> "As will be seen, the protocol is more comprehensive than the treaties concluded on the same point with the North German Confederation and other continental States. These latter are subject to restrictions and qualifications that are not to be found in the former. In that the American principle is recognized pure and simple. Whenever a subject of Her Majesty becomes naturalized under any existing law of the United States, his rights are identical with those which belong to a native citizen. His renunciation of his allegiance consequent upon his birth is absolute and cannot be again resumed or claimed of him without his own consent."

In a recent item of fishing news, the reporter recorded the catching of a number of very large black bass. An amateur fisherman sends us a note, asking why newspapers persist in calling the beautiful striped bass, "black?"

Miss Rye, who is engaged in bringing shiploads of poor young Englishwomen to Canada, finds that the demand for their services is far greater than she can supply. There is now no doubt that many thousands of them can find places in the New Dominion; and the advantages they derive from emigration are so great that we have no doubt many thousands of them will always be found ready to leave England. Miss Rye has shown great intelligence and judgment in her undertaking, and she deserves more encouragement than she has yet received from the authorities of Canada and England.

The "Army of the Potomac Society" was permanently organized yesterday, and General Phil. Sheridan was chosen President. His rival for the position was General McClellan. Though General Sheridan never commanded the Army of the Potomac, his name is inseparably connected with some of its most brilliant victories; and the Society honors itself in electing him its first President.

The Central Park is not sufficiently a "people's park." It is too open to the hot sun, with too little shade, and too few seats—too fine also in its order—too much in the "equestrian order" in fact. It should have long alleys, arched over with trellises, and summer-houses everywhere—all provided with seats. It should be made comfortable, so that people may find pleasure in loitering through it, with their families, baskets, sandwiches, &c. It could be made a place of real hearty amusement, and will be so in time, no doubt, when the poor Arsenal is done away with and something like "Sydenham" put in place of it. Our park should belong mainly to the pedestrians, while the equestrians have the means and the liberty of bowling away for miles into the open country, in every direction.

Our London correspondent, "Monadnock," suggests that the sewerage of New-York and Brooklyn should be pumped up into reservoirs, and so sent over to fertilize the grounds at the southern end of Long Island. The idea is a very good one, but we fear impracticable, since we are told by one of our contemporaries that Brooklyn will not go into partnership with New-York or take anything from her. Lands intersected by a narrow frith reject each other; so that whenever we have a rich and wealth-producing amount of manure to distribute, we shall have to send it out in the direction of Westchester—and Westchester will be very glad to get it.

The religious papers of the country are deploring the fact that the demand for ministers of the Gospel by far exceeds the supply, and the fear is expressed in some quarters that churches will utterly die out from the want of pastors. The reason of this is generally believed to be the growing depravity of our young men, and their consequent distaste for the clerical profession. This is not the true reason, however. The fact is that the clergy, as a class, are paid such poor salaries that very few young men are willing to enter upon the work, and they, accordingly, turn their attention to other pursuits. The Presbyterians of Pennsylvania took a census of the ministry a few days ago, in which it appears that out of 541 preachers only 40 receive $1,000 and upward; 172 from $600 to $1,000, 51 from $450 to $600, and 278 from $30 to $450 per year. Most of these figures are lower than the salaries of ordinary mechanics, and the congregations that pay them should feel ashamed of their meanness. Let the Churches offer their clergymen at least as much as the ignorant hod-carrier gets, and the occasion of complaint will cease at once. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Vote on the Regency—Dissatisfied Condition of Spain—The Great Republican Convention and Manifesto of Cordova—Banquet of the Deputies—Compliments to the American Press—Republican Convention at Valladolid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Wednesday, June 16, 1869.

The debates on the Regency question were brought to a close yesterday afternoon, and the bill was passed by a majority of 93 to 45 votes. In accordance with the rules applicable to important measures of this kind, there will be a second vote this afternoon, which is termed the *votacion definitiva*. The number of those who voted against the bill seems very small; but their paucity arises from the fact that many of the Republican Deputies are at the present moment absent from Madrid, attending the great Conventions of their party at Cordova and Valladolid, which they deem of more real importance than the sessions of the Congress, where, in spite of their earnest speeches and energetic protestations, a blind and unreflecting majority seem determined to carry any and all measures, good, bad and indifferent, which may emanate from the Ministerial bench or its mysterious "Junta Directiva." When I mention, among the absentee Deputies, such men as MM. Orense and Garrido, your readers will at once be able to account for the apparently small opposition which was arrayed against the passing of the Regency bill. On the other hand, the Monarchists mustered every man they could possibly control, as the numbers prove, viz., 193. Their maximum polling number since the Cortes opened has been 214, so that on this occasion they fell only twenty-one short. Of these Marshal Serrano is one. "Motives of delicacy," it is said, prevented his attending any of the Regency debates. Had he done so he would have heard many unpleasant things said of his past political life, as well as many fulsome compliments from men who would not hesitate to drag him in the dust to-morrow, if they could. Another of the absent Deputies of the majority is accounted for in the person of General Caballero de Rodas, who, having gone to Cuba, has resigned his seat in the Cortes, and two or three more of the faithful are missing in the persons of those who accompany the new Captain-General on his voyage, and who are going to find in the Pearl of the Antilles more profitable employment than that of listening to interminable speeches and taking part in the votes of the Cortes. Add to these the percentage of the Deputies who are usually absent from reasons of health or private convenience, and you will see that every possible effort had been exerted by the Parliamentary whippers-in to render the majority which voted the Regency of Marshal Serrano as imposing as possible.

Thus the Cortes Constituyentes of 1869 have decreed another provisional interregdum in the elevation to the Regency of the victor of Alcolea. How long he will continue to hold the office is more than any one can predict. It depends, like the fortunes of Micawber, "on what may turn up."

On the 1st of July the Cortes expect to adjourn till the 1st of October, so as to afford its overworked members an opportunity of escaping to the cool sea breezes of San Sebastian or Biarritz during the *tres meses de infierno*, or three months of hell, which the heat of Madrid realizes for its unlucky residents in July, August and September. They cherish the hope that the heat will in itself be sufficient to preserve the political *statu quo* during that season, and in the interim that the country will be able to come to some conclusion as to the choice of a monarch.

This desire on the part of the Deputies to escape temporarily from their labors is likely to lead to very disastrous consequences, especially as regards the financial position of the country. Here we are in the middle of June, and the Financial Budget has not been even submitted to discussion, nor can it be so until the new Ministry whom Prim is expected to name this afternoon, are installed in their offices. Many other scarcely less important matters will also be left to take care of themselves for three or four months. Meantime things look black. The national finances are in a deplorable state. The Treasury is empty. The salaries of almost every official, except those whose residence in Madrid gives them the opportunity of looking after their own interests, are sadly in arrears. Every soldier and sailor is a "creditor" of the nation, not for rewards for bravery displayed in the exercise of his duties, but for the dearly-earned "hard cash" of his paltry pay. I have heard it said, though I cannot vouch for the fact, that at this very moment a Spanish vessel is lying at Cadiz with a cargo of tobacco and cigars on board consigned to the Government, which she brought there three months ago, and the freight of which there is not spare money enough in the Treasury to pay! The articles of which its cargo is composed being a strict Government monopoly, the unfortunate Captain is unable to sell any portion of it for his freight, or in any way to realize the lien he would have on it if it were sugar, or any other article of ordinary merchandise, consigned to a broker or mercantile house. It is said he is coming to Madrid to see what a personal interview may effect with Minister Figuerola, or with his successor, in case Figuerola is not in the new Ministry.

DISCONTENT.

Whether the country will be content to stand still while its governing classes are enjoying themselves during the hot months is doubtful. There is an unmistakable air of discontent observable everywhere. The Carlists are a perpetual source of anxiety, though the Government does not like to admit it. Conspiracies are being daily detected throughout the country, and the news from the other side of the French frontier is daily waited for with anxiety, and the movements in Paris, Bayonne and other circles of reactionary influence are narrowly watched. Large garrisons are stationed in all the principal strongholds and in every important town, and the troops are kept constantly on the alert. On the other hand, it would require but a very little thing to stir up and dispose the masses, who are daily inclining more and more to republicanism, to sweep away the whole of the newly-promulgated Constitution, Monarchy, Regency and all the other offspring of a falsified universal suffrage, for such it must be deemed when the best educated and most energetic portion of the population is excluded from the vote. Nothing but the extreme moderation and good tact of the leaders of the republican movement stays the hand of insurrection and violence. As many of the people as possible are armed, and they are daily urging others to follow their example. In this respect, indeed, they follow the counsels of the Republican Press. The *Igualdad* of Sunday last, in a powerful leader, gives three cardinal pieces of advice to the people: First, that they should enlighten themselves; secondly, that they should organize themselves; and thirdly, that they should arm themselves. On the latter point, it remarks that they "should count upon material means to sustain their rights, be they against attacks from without, or against usurpations of the public powers from within, for when the work of peaceful propagandism is concluded, and where reason proves insufficient to sustain justice, insurrection and armed force are the rights and the duties of dignified nations." It goes on to tell them that precisely from the want of arms and ammunitions the people have had at certain periods to succumb, and to yield an easy victory to iniquity and despotism. "Valor and heroism," it says, "have been demonstrated on many occasions by our Provinces. Who can counteract the aspirations and the tendencies of the people the day they find themselves perfectly armed? Hence we never can sufficiently insist upon this point. The times in which we live are grave and critical. The people ought to have arms, and if the penury of the municipal funds, or the negligent or tortuous intention of the governing powers impede the armament being made collectively and in the most convenient mode that can be desired, each individual should provide for his own defence and preparation for the future."

REPUBLICANISM.

Meantime the unceasing efforts of the Republican leaders to organize the various Provinces and to extend their doctrines by peaceful association and propagandism are worthy of all praise. To the effect of the great gathering of delegates from the Provinces of Aragon, Cataluna, Valencia and the Balearic Isles, recently celebrated at Tortosa, has to be added that of the still greater one at Cordova, which was composed of representatives from the Provinces of Murcia, Andalusia and Estremadura. Their conferences have been very animated, and tens of thousands have listened to the powerful addresses of Garrido and other eminent Republicans. In imitation of the celebrated Compact of Tortosa, they have issued the Compact of Cordova, which promises to attain even still greater importance. It has just been published in the Madrid papers, and is couched in the following terms:

THE COMPACT.

Bases of the Federal Compact of the Provinces of Andalusia, Estremadura and Murcia, signed in Cordova:

1. The Republican Party of the Confederated Provinces declare themselves united in all that has relation to their conduct in political interests. Consequently the Republicans domiciled in any pueblo of the Confederation will obtain protection from the directors of the party in the centres of its general organization, and the Deputies of any of the Confederated Provinces will attend to the defence of the rights and republican interests of those who have no representative in the Cortes.

2. The Assembly declare it to be their conviction that the Federal Republic is the only system of Government adequate to the full development of democratic principles or which aspires to that result. To secure its establishment in Spain they will make use of all legitimate means in their power.

3. The Assembly, faithful to the democratic doctrines proclaimed by the revolution of September, and which constitute the base of actual political rights, considers the individual rights of the citizen to be inalienable and unprescribable, and consequently declare that no power has the faculty to limit their exercise, and that all attacks upon them are contrary to the principles invoked by the revolution and become legitimate and proper motives of insurrection if not followed by due reparation through legal means.

4. It considers the popular sovereignty inalienable, and therefore it should not establish immovable powers, nor permanently invest its exercise in any particular family. Nevertheless, high considerations of patriotism decide the Assembly to recommend to the Republican Party that they should respect the Constitution, without accepting it, in so far as it opposes itself to the principles indicated in this and the foregoing articles.

5. The Assembly solemnly protest against the conduct observed by the Provisional Government toward the Andalusian Provinces during its rule, and recommend its destitution in due time. The Republican Party of the allied Provinces will complete its organization, establishing in all localities directive committees named by universal suffrage direct, district committees composed of one delegate for each local committee, and provincial committees formed of one member of each district committee. Each provincial committee will name one representative to constitute the General Assembly of these Confederated Provinces, who will hold their sessions for the present in Cordova. The General Assembly will assume the direction of the Republican Party. It will have one permanent committee, composed of three individuals, members of the Assembly. The committee will communicate directly with the other Spanish Confederations; will have the right to decide common points of difficulty, and convoke the General Assembly for graver ones. The Assembly recommend to the Confederated Provinces the constant propagation of their political doctrines, and call attention to the necessity of the citizen forces being reorganized and armed quickly, to guarantee individual rights.

The resolution to which we have come is the result not of a false patriotism, but of the invitation of our free sister Provinces, whom we felicitate at the same time on their grand idea in the initiation of the movement, and their intention of carrying it out with the valor and firmness of conscience which has always distinguished them. The Federal Compact of Tortosa will live in the history of great events, with the vitality which fame and glory reserve for deeds worthy of immortality. Like the Confederated Provinces of Aragon, Cataluna, Valencia and Baleares, those of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, Cordova, Jaen, Almeria, Granada, Huelva, Caceres, Badajos and Murcia will associate together to combat tyranny with the same consistency and severity which it has always shown on such occasions. Our interests will be like our soil, common to one existence and to one atmosphere. We fraternized anciently under common events, and if our predecessors were united when the circles of communication and activity were more limited, it is but right that we should preserve in the future the same bonds, now that our common aims are nobler and greater and our plans more extended. Neither shall we be deterred from fulfilling our mission by the malicious and unjust suspicions of our incarnate enemies, by their marshaled hosts, or by the sinister imputations of the corrupt. We shall not be unfaithful to our oaths through the doubts or the suspicions which our federal organization may excite in those who are accustomed to fail in their duty, and who are always indifferent to the welfare of the country. Fortified by our faith, secure in our proved will and energy, we will march with equal serenity of spirit to victory or to martyrdom. Our standard is inscribed but with one word—"Liberty!" Our aspiration will remain satisfied with traveling day by day with identical fervor and hope, until we secure for the benefit of all our brothers the triumph of Reason and the eternal reign of Justice. *Viva la Republica, Democratico-federal!*

The proceedings of this Cordova Conference wound up by a grand banquet, at which many compliments were paid to the foreign Press, several of whose representatives were present, and who testified to the interest felt in their respective countries in all that concerns the progress of Republicanism in Spain. Special references were made to the Press of the United States, which has manifested its sympathies for Spanish liberties in a manner which entitled it to the warmest gratitude of the Convention.

A similar conference is now being held at Valladolid, the ancient capital of Castile, of delegates from the Republican Committees of that Province. It, too, has issued its compact, but as its bases have only reached us as yet by telegraph, I prefer to give it you in full in my next. These compacts will become historical documents and the "dream of the Republic."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

History's Self-Repetitions—Grievances of the Liberal Party—Causes, Growth and Features of the Recent Disturbances—Their Lesson and Results—The Emperor's Probable Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 13, 1869.

History, it appears, is destined forever to repeat itself. The same causes always produce the same effects: when a Government grows obstinate in its own opinions there must come a crash. The Ministers of LOUIS NAPOLEON have grown obstinate; they refused to put into operation the liberal measures the Emperor announced and, it may be, really desired, and now they have been brought face to face with a protestation so energetic as not to be disregarded.

It was not because this or that man was or was not elected that we came so near a terrible sacrifice of human life. I have told you over and over again in this place in months gone by that the storm was brewing, that the people of Paris were growing more and more humiliated at the operations of the one-man power, and that they only needed a pretext for protesting in an energetic way. This pretext was offered by the election.

The great Liberal Party of France was tired of a Ministry which disposed of their blood without asking their consent; the citizens of Paris were fatigued with a Prefect who took their money without leave, and burdened them with taxes they were unable to bear. The whole of France sighed for a diminution of the immense standing army, and sighed in vain; the citizens of the great cities longed for a Government which held itself in some way responsible for its acts, and yet saw no prospect of realizing their hope.

There was thus a general lassitude and a disposition to do something—none but a few had decided what—when the electoral period arrived, six weeks ago. The Government then with a great flourish of liberality—you will see what sort of liberality it was—declared that the law permitting electoral meetings should be carried out. And now the people saw with horror into what depths of despotism and tyranny they had been steeped these twenty years, and thus the little string the Government gave them did more harm than good. In this case ignorance was bliss, and the contrast brought indignation instead of joy. They saw all at once, in a forcible manner, how far away they had lived all this time from the liberty enjoyed by surrounding nations, and they were indignant in proportion.

But if the power of meeting again in public brought back disagreeable souvenirs, and suggested humiliating contrasts, the manner of meeting awakened in turn new elements of irritation. The first astonishment at meeting each other in public passed, the attention of people was turned to combatting the restrictions thrown around the meetings. The aspiration of intelligent men for liberty is so natural and so legitimate that when they get a little they forget the ground they have gone over, and ask for more, and still for more.

Among the restrictions thrown around the meetings was, first, the prohibition to meet anywhere but in a house, which implied expense and trouble, and certainly limited the number of meetings very considerably. In the next place, no meeting could be held without sending in a supplication signed by a certain number of names, and these supplications were not unfrequently denied. Then again—and this fact did the Government more harm than anything else—a Commissary of Police was placed alongside the speakers in every meeting to control the words spoken, and to dissolve the meeting if the language uttered did not please him.

Was ever anything more monstrous or in worse taste, or better calculated to provoke a revolution? Imagine a candidate trying to be brilliant and to captivate his audience with a policeman holding him by the collar! How often, in fact, did we see candidates stumble and stagger, and feel round all through the dictionary before finding the word that would not wound the susceptibilities of the great Government of France and its army of twelve hundred thousand men, represented by the little man sitting at the orator's side! How often did we see these meetings dissolved for a triviality of the calibre of this one: One night M. BANCEL, while lecturing on CORNEILLE—he even had to have a pretext to get before the public—spoke of one of the characters in the play of "Horace," who used the expressive "Never believe my nephew!" whereupon the audience laughed and cheered, and M. BANCEL, provoked thereby to a witticism, solemnly repeated, "Yes, never believe the Nephew!" A regular uproar followed the launching of these words, and then the little man representing the strong Government of France, with its army of twelve hundred thousand men, solemnly warned M. BANCEL a second time—he had already been warned once for another allusion of the same kind—and at the third allusion dissolved the meeting. And what then took place? Every man of the three thousand that composed the meeting went into the street with clenched fists, swearing eternal and irreconcilable hostility to the Government! It so happened also, that the first overt act in the long list of protestations which occurred during the electoral period, took place that night after the meeting was dissolved.

Now I repeat that the little liberty allowed by the Government only served to show the people how much more they had to gain, it only served to bring into relief the enormity of the despotism that still reigned over them. The little man on the platform representing brute force served to achieve the picture, for the whole argument was summed up in his person.

A former editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, (the French paper at New-York,) M. MASSERAS, has just published at Paris a pamphlet comparing the electoral systems of France and the United States, in which he gives all the advantages to the French system! Now in America there is no system: the time is free, the place is free, and above all speech is free. In France on the contrary, we see the following restrictions: 1. Electoral meetings can only take place for three weeks, and must cease five days before the day of election, at a time when the candidates and their friends have just got well warmed up. 2. No meeting can be held without giving previous notice to the Police. 3. It must held in a house. 4. A Commissary of Police, backed by a body of armed men kept in waiting on the outside for emergencies, must take his seat on the platform with a French flag around his waist, to take down and punish seditious words, or to dissolve the meeting if he sees fit. In America, therefore, there is complete liberty in preparing for the election—the only liberty worthy of civilized men; while in France we see everywhere the one-man power, the form of power invented in the dark ages for men unfit for civilization. The one is liberty and the other is despotism, and with men in power like those of to-day, centuries will not fill up the abyss that separates the two. For the crime of LOUIS NAPOLEON is not that of having killed the Republic: it is the deeper and more damning crime of keeping the great mass of the people in a state of ignorance which renders them unfit for liberty and unconscious of its advantages.

On the few occasions on which they were allowed to speak before and during the electoral period, the liberal orators found themselves most popular when they demanded freedom of speech, of the Press, and of public meetings, an extension of common school education and its emancipation from the control of the priesthood, and finally a diminution of the army. In all the meetings these were the points the longest and loudest applauded, and nobody is ignorant at this moment, not even the Government, of the sentiments manifested on these great questions. The men who uttered them were: Jules Favre, Cochin, Pelletau, Simon, Ferry, Bancel, Gambetta, Coquerel, Renan, Raspail, Ollivier—statesmen, orators, thinking men, all of them Liberals, some of them Monarchists, but all men "in the movement," that is to say, men of progress. When M. RENAN, deprecating the influence of a large standing army and pleading the cause of primary education, exclaimed: "*La caserne n'a jamais élevé personne!*" ("The barrack never educated any one!") he put the whole argument into a few words, and was applauded with frenzy. When the eloquent Protestant Minister COQUEREL, in an address before an immense audience in the circus, portrayed the horrors of war and re-claimed the abolishment of standing armies, he was cheered by warlike France to the skies. When the eloquent philanthropist COCHIN drew a picture of the workings of liberal institutions as seen in the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who started in the world with a library of three books—the Bible, which represented family and religion; the *Life of Washington*, which represented country and patriotism; and *Blackstone's Commentaries*, which represented justice—his audience shouted as one man, "*Vive la liberté!*"

The Government was therefore not ignorant of the tendencies of that part of the nation which reads and thinks for itself, nor of that sort of uprising which the last few months' political agitation had provoked. Nevertheless, it made no sign of comprehension, no movement as if willing to meet the natural aspirations of the country half-way—nothing but a sullen silence, which people translated by the fatal words *non possumus!* While the French people were marching onward—while other nations, even Spain and Austria, were marching onward—the French Government stood still and refused anything like a serious concession.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

Thus by the time the day of election arrived the irritation had reached the point where passion begins to take the place of reason, and where violent measures are alone thought of as a remedy for the situation. It was still time to have saved the public from an outbreak if the Government had promised liberty under the Empire, for that would have allayed for a time the ardor of the Radicals, but they did not, and the rioting commenced.

Was the rioting spontaneous or preconcerted? The Government asserts that it was preconcerted, that the orders proceeded from the revolutionary band at Brussels, headed by M. ROCHEFORT and the HUGO sons, and that the principal centres of action at Paris were the offices of the revolutionary journals, the *Reveil* and the *Rappel*. Others believe that it was spontaneous, while still others think that it was an attempt on the part of the Republican leaders to feel the ground by degrees, and thus determine how much help they would have for a serious attempt.

The truth probably lies between these three suppositions. It will be found, no doubt, when the investigation is finished, that the beginning of the *emeute* was spontaneous, that the middle of it was serious, and that the end of it was only a demonstration of thieves and non-political vagabonds.

It was more than a month ago that the first revolutionary gang got together and went howling the "Marseillaise" through the streets, breaking things along their route, and putting the policemen to flight by force of numbers. The band got together at one of the meetings in favor of ROCHEFORT, but only, in all probability, as the result of the incendiary words pronounced by the speakers. No one believes it to have been preconcerted. At first only 300 strong, the band numbered 12,000 by the time it arrived at the Bastile—the Mecca of all revolutionary bands. I saw this band in the Latin quarter when not over 1,000 strong—I wrote you of it at the time, and predicted that it was only the commencement of something more serious—and never before or since have I seen such a frightful gang. Yes, once, at the execution of ORSINI and PIERRI, there was something like it; but they did not howl, nor flourish sticks, nor cry sinister words, nor demean themselves like people from the lower regions. One wonders where such people come from. An ordinary workman would look like a gentleman in such a crowd, and a student would not think of mixing in it. One can understand that when such a band passes, the merchant closes his shop, the women rush to the garret, and the people in the streets look to their pockets.

The next night the Latin quarter was too well guarded for a renewal of the demonstration, and the surplus of the crowd collected at one of RASPAIL's meetings at the circus on the Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire. More than 20,000 people resisted the Police in the street for some time, and were only dispersed at 11 o'clock after several charges of cavalry.

Now it was natural that the people who were most irritated against the Government should have been struck with this tendency of the mob, and should have conceived projects of a revolution. It is probable that such projects were conceived, and that they still exist and will exist till the Government yields, or is changed. But the men who conceived the project were only leaders of the second or third class; they were neither moneyed men nor men of authority in the revolutionary party.

After these first demonstrations, which were entirely spontaneous, no very large gatherings took place, although the irritation was not at all allayed, till Monday night of last week, at the end of the second election. Then a great crowd collected on the Boulevard Montmartre, because it is the usual rendezvous of journalists and artists, and the place to which people flock to obtain the earliest news. Here the Police made a demonstration that was useless, and which provoked the hostility of the crowd. And what was the result? The same persons came again Tuesday night to see if the Police would repeat their rigors of the previous night; and with this crowd, which was still a respectable one in appearance, came a certain admixture of the swell mob, which had heard of the affair, and wanted to have a share in it.

This night, Tuesday, the movements of the mob assumed a graver appearance, the next night still more so, and on Thursday night the riot reached its climax. By that time it seemed possible, no doubt, to some of the leaders in the gang to do something, and the word seemed to have been passed around that barricades were to be built that night, for the crowd was enormous and its hostility was evident. The situation for a few hours was certainly grave in the extreme.

Imagine half a million of men gathered along the large thoroughfares, of whom more than half were hostile to the Government, and who, under a little more provocation—as, for example, if they had been fired upon—would have jumped into the *melée* with alacrity. Then imagine in the middle of the streets groups here and there of the swell mob singing the "Marseillaise," breaking lanterns and window glasses, and being pursued, first in one direction and then in another, by squads of policemen and mounted guards, with the half million others looking on, and *hesitating what to do*. Never before was such moderation on both sides shown in the streets of Paris. The forbearance of the soldiery was admirable, the moderation of the lookers-on—it was in them that the real danger lay—was beyond all praise. May we not say that this moderation on both sides is due to the march of civilization, to a softening of national temperament, and to a kindlier spirit of brotherhood?

Next morning, Friday, when it was seen what illogical and foolish vandalism had been committed by the rowdy element of the mob, when it was seen that the thieves and vagabonds of the city had entered into the movement, and when it was found that the soldiery had not, under all this provocation, fired a single gun nor killed a single man, a reaction took place, and from that moment the movement was dead. The merchants, especially, along the streets were tired and frightened, and not only demanded peace, but offered to help to maintain it. They now cheered the soldiery as it passed, and they even cheered the Emperor, as he went to take a survey of the ground.

The onus of commencing the affair, therefore, falls back on the Police, in their conduct on Monday night, after the closing of the polls. The people who had gathered together to obtain election news were no doubt boisterous, but if they had been let alone and allowed to exhale in peace their good or bad humor, they would not have conceived a spirit of resistance, and would not have come back a second and a third night, "just to see what the Police would do."

Nevertheless after this first night no one can say that the conduct of the Government was not the very best that could have been adopted to prevent an effusion of blood. The policemen, who are obnoxious to the people generally, were replaced as much as possible by soldiers, whom the people like, because they are conscripted and cannot help being in the army, and because they are the defenders of the country. Moreover, to remove still further the possibility of a collision, cavalry instead of infantry was chosen, for fear the infantry might be provoked into the use of its murderous Chassepot gun.

But the Government has not made friends by its wholesale arrest of Liberal editors. It looks like going back to the days of the *coup d'état*, and will serve to maintain the irritation already active in the public mind.

What will the Emperor do? is the standing question of the moment. I still think he will listen to the voice of the intelligent part of his subjects, and take a step in advance.

The few Americans arrested by mistake in the riots of Thursday night have, by the energetic intervention of Mr. WASHBURNE, been released.

MALAKOFF.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Spanish Attack on General Jordan's Troops—A Severe Battle—Repulse of the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 5.

Cubans here have the following advices: The Spanish troops, between the 22d and 25th of June, attacked the forces of General JORDAN near Holguin, and after a fight, which, it is reported, lasted over eight hours, they were repulsed and compelled to take refuge in the town. The loss of the Cubans was nearly 200 in killed and wounded. Among those killed were twenty Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same. The Spanish troops consisted of two brigades and outnumbered the Cubans two to one. General JORDAN commanded the revolutionary army.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Large Fire in Montreal—La Crosse Tournament at Prescott.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 5.

A fire, which at one time caused serious alarm, broke out in BANCROFT's livery stables at midnight Saturday. A large amount of hay was burned and the buildings damaged. Horses numbering about fifty were got out in safety.

Three of the barges which ran on the reef at Cape Charles Friday night have since sunk.

PRESCOTT, Monday, July 5.

The concluding match of the Prescott La Crosse tournament for the championship was contested for by the Saint Regis Indians and the Prescott Club. After a close and exciting match the latter vanquished their dusky opponents in three straight games.

THE SAENGERBUND.

The Coming Festival in Baltimore—The Societies to be Present—The Order of Exercises.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, July 5.

The Northeastern Saengerbund of America will celebrate their grand biennial musical festival in this city on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of July. The Northeastern Saengerbund comprises societies from the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, numbering about 160 societies, 120 in New-York and vicinity, thirty in Philadelphia and vicinity, and ten in Baltimore and vicinity, embracing about 6,000 active and about 20,000 passive members. A large majority of these societies will be present. The Executive Committee have been laboring for the past fifteen months to make this festival superior to all preceding ones. Mr. LENSCHOW, the festival leader, about four months ago visited New-York and Philadelphia, and there had rehearsals with the united singers of those cities. In addition to the societies mentioned, a number of eminent composers from Europe, and representatives of European societies, will be present. The visiting societies will enjoy the hospitality of the city, and be compelled to comply with the rule requiring them to attend the rehearsals; their proficiency in the choruses must be attested to by the leaders of the different societies.

Invitations were given for prize compositions to the composers of the Old and New Worlds, to be performed at this festival. Sixty-eight composers responded. The first prize of $100 in gold was awarded to Professor FRANKE, of Crossen, Prussia; the second prize, $50 in gold, to Professor METZGER, of Vienna, Austria. The first prize composition will be sung by the Baltimoreans, with a full orchestral accompaniment, on Tuesday, July 13.

For the prize singing at the festival four valuable prizes, consisting of two grand pianos from KNABE's manufactory, valued at $1,500 each, and two square pianos from GAEHLE, will be awarded.

These festivals are celebrated only in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have taken place as follows: First, in Philadelphia, 1850; second, in Baltimore, 1851; third, in New-York, 1852; fourth, in Philadelphia, 1853; fifth, Baltimore, 1854; sixth, New-York, 1855; seventh, Philadelphia, 1857; eighth, Baltimore, 1859, and in 1861 were suspended on account of the war; the ninth in New-York, 1865; tenth, in Philadelphia, 1867, and the present is the eleventh.

At the last festival in Philadelphia the Saengerbund adopted a resolution having for its object a more strict observance and attention to the highest cultivation of vocal music. Specific and minute rules were laid down for this purpose. Among the rules is one that no society in cities where more than one society exists should be admitted into the Saengerbund, unless it had at least twenty members.

The business of the Saengerbund is transacted by a board of seven, five of whom reside in the city where the festival takes place, and one each in the other cities.

The programme for the festival embraces, on the first day, a grand public reception of guests, with an imposing procession; on the second day the performance of HANDEL's oratorio, "Messiah," by a chorus consisting of about 400 male and female voices, organized and selected from among the best talent of the city, assisted by an adequate orchestra—the solo parts to be sung by artists of acknowledged reputation, under the leadership of Professor LENSCHOW; on the third day prize singing, by the different societies from abroad; on the fourth day a grand concert, in which all the societies will unite; on the two following days a repetition of choruses and picnics on the ground.

A number of distinguished musicians from Europe have already arrived, among whom is the eminent composer, Capellmeister TSCHIRCH, from Gera, a special delegate to represent the German Bund of 80,000 members. He is the special guest of the Saengerbund of Philadelphia. Mme. ROTTER, Mme. FRIEDERICI HEMMER, JOSEPH HERMANS and other distinguished opera singers will be present.

Arrest of Dangerous Counterfeiters in Augusta, Ga.—An Official Implicated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, July 5.

Several days since Captain MURPHY, special detective, arrested two women who had in their possession a portion of a large sum of currency stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington. Forged signatures were signed to the Treasury notes, and a large amount was passed in Augusta. These women implicated H. M. TURNER, the recently appointed negro Postmaster at Macon. TURNER was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, and brought to Atlanta. An investigation is now going on, but efforts are being made to keep it secret. Further developments are looked for to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.

Preparations for Election To-Day—Camp Meeting in the Park at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 5.

Governor WELLS addressed a large meeting of colored people in the Park this afternoon. The preparations by the military and Police for the election to-morrow are quite complete, and it is thought that notwithstanding the excited state of feeling, the election will pass off quietly. The negroes have been holding a political camp meeting in the Park all day, but to-night all is quiet. One hundred special policemen have been appointed for the election, of whom fifty are blacks.

A Radical Estimate of the Probable Result.

From the Richmond State Journal, July 3.

As nearly as can now be ascertained and estimated, the majority of white registered voters over colored registered voters is 26,000; that is to say, there are 148,000 white registered voters and 122,000 colored registered voters. We may deduct six per cent. from each list for deaths, removals for casualties, which would give as registered voters in 1869:

Whites	140,000
Blacks	115,000

Those who will actually vote next Tuesday, of this number, at the rate of ninety-five per cent. of blacks, and eighty-five per cent. of whites, will be as follows, using round numbers:

Whites	120,000
Blacks	110,000

Now, in 1867, just twenty per cent. of the white votes were cast for the Radicals, and seven-tenths of one per cent. of the colored vote was cast for the Conservatives. Applying these percentages to the last stated numbers, and we have

FOR WELLS.	
Twenty per cent. of white vote	24,000
Colored vote less one-seventh per cent.	109,000
Total for Wells	133,000
FOR WALKER.	
White vote less twenty per cent.	96,000
One-seventh of one per cent. of colored vote	770
Total for Walker	96,770
Majority for Wells	36,230

There could be no safer guide or more rational standard of computation than the election which was actually held in this State in 1867. We have adopted the statistics of that election as the basis of the estimate we have made above; and have deducted a result in which we have great confidence.

Large Fire at Whitehall—Mills Totally Destroyed.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Monday, July 5.

A large fire broke out here this morning in W. W. COOKE & SON's lumber yard. Their mill and a large quantity of lumber were totally destroyed. Loss from $50,000 to $75,000.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Prospects of the Harvest—A Large Yield of Wheat and Oats—Average Crop of Corn.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 3.

So far all has promised well for the crops, particularly the small grains, and advices from all parts of the country bear uniform testimony to the following statements of facts and conditions:

The crop of wheat is quoted large in Pennsylvania; very heavy in West Virginia, but with a slight tendency to rust; first-class Kansas and Nebraska; promises a most abundant yield in Iowa, with absolute freedom from the insect pests of the past; equal to the yield of any former year in Wisconsin; in Missouri, three times larger (15,000,000 bushels) than the crop of any previous year, in slight danger of rust in Illinois, but otherwise promising well; very large and fine in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; and remarkably fine and plentiful in the Southern States, where the crop is nearly all harvested and safe from future injury by the storm. Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, have all united to produce a magnificent wheat yield, while California has put in a largely increased breadth. The wheat crop will be at least 6 per cent. larger than that of 1868, unless the harvest operations of the more Northern States be interfered with by bad weather.

The same is true, in a less degree, of oats. They are promising well, though rank in places from the continued rains, but the crop is nowhere reported as a failure. It must, however, be remembered that we have a light stock to consume up to the time of harvest, and shall have but a very small surplus to lap over into the consumption of the crops of 1869. Hence prices will probably rule comparatively firm, though we can scarcely expect them to touch the higher quotations of 1868.

The greatest deficiency will be in corn. The breadth sown is somewhat less than that of last year in the Southern States, and in the West the growth has been seriously interfered with by rain, which has rendered replanting necessary over large areas of the country. But it is not too late yet for a fair crop, unless the weather continues bad. The deficiency can scarcely exceed one-eighth on the entire crop, and that will be largely compensated by the increased yield in wheat, and to some extent by the fine crops of rye and barley, both of which grains promise really well.

We are aware that a great deal of annoyance and some expense had been caused by the rain, but it must be remembered that even though the farmer is seriously hindered by the wet and the weeds, there is a compensation in the entire absence of the chinch-bug, the grasshopper, the army worm, &c., which in so many former years have laid waste hundreds of fertile fields and left the farmer to mourn over an absolute nothinguess—not enough of a crop to replace the seed.

Other crops also promise well. Large breadths have been sown with cotton and tobacco, and both will yield very large returns on the planters' toll. Apples and peaches, with the smaller fruits, promise to be as abundant as the strawberries have already proven to be, while potatoes and the grasses promise larger crops than any known for several years.

Altogether, the crops of 1869 are more abundant than those of any year during the past decade, unless the present condition of things is spoiled by continued rain, which is scarcely possible. Most people expect a dry time during the latter part of the present Summer and the coming Autumn, and the expectation is fully justified by the law of sequences.

The production of corn and wheat in the United States in 1868 was about 980,000,000 bushels, or 28 bushels per head. Only two per cent. of this, or 18,000,000 bushels was exported to foreign countries, but the West sent 84,500,000 bushels East during the year, of which 66,500,000 bushels was consumed by the East.

Organization of a Confederate Relief and Historical Association.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Sun, July 2.

A large and interesting meeting of the Confederate soldiers was held last evening in the Exchange building. General PATTON ANDERSON called the meeting to order. A committee was appointed to enroll the names of all desiring to become members. Captain B. NEWTON HART then read a constitution prepared by the committee appointed at the last meeting for that purpose. The first article of the constitution was read and adopted, stating the designs of the organization, as follows:

"That the objects of this Association are the relief of the destitute soldiers, their widows and orphans, the collection of records pertaining to the late war, and such other matters as may arise from time to time. The name of this organization shall be the Confederate Relief and Historical Association."

General PILLOW here announced that Lieutenant-General R. S. EWELL, of Virginia, was present, and thereupon he escorted the veteran forward, who enrolled his name as a member. (Enthusiastic applause.)

An important article of the Constitution is that any Confederate soldier whose record is blameless may become a member of the Association.

The election of permanent officers was proceeded with. Governor HARRIS was nominated for President of the Association. That gentleman thought he was ineligible on account of his not being a member of the Confederate army.

General PILLOW thought that he was a member, since he commanded the Army of Tennessee; and although he was not commissioned by the Confederate President, yet he was fully identified with the Southern army, was present on every possible battle-field, and wept at its defeats.

General ANDERSON was also nominated, but declined to run. Governor HARRIS was then almost unanimously elected. General PATTON ANDERSON was then nominated for Vice-President, and elected by a vote of 52 to 4. Major DAWSON was then elected Secretary, and Mr. FELIX ROBINSON Treasurer. General PILLOW offered a resolution that subscriptions from all parties be received for the causes set forth above.

The $100,000 Breach of Promise Case—Miss Amanda Not Engaged.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

In regard to certain rumors which have gained circulation, and which have appeared in the Chicago papers, to the effect that my preference for Mr. SPRAGUE was assumed, and I am now engaged to be married to some other person, I desire to say, through the columns of your paper, that all such rumors and statements are entirely false, and only fabricated to do me further injustice.

AMANDA J. CRAIG.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Effects of the Shock in Missouri and Vicinity.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 3.

At 2:9 o'clock yesterday morning many persons in this city were conscious of a positive shock of an earthquake in this neighborhood. Sound sleepers and persons of incredulous dispositions are wont, on occasions of this kind, to dispute the testimony of those who assert the occurrence of slight eartquakes, but when these read the record of the phenomenon at various other points, South and West, their doubts will vanish, for we learn that it was felt in different parts of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, as well as at other places, besides St. Louis, in Missouri. It was not so violent as to awaken a sleeping person, but, being awake, one could not be in doubt as to its being an earthquake. A person who seems to have marked the time at which the shock occurred sends us a note, stating: "At 2:09 o'clock this morning there was an earthquake, the earth moving north and south, the main shock lasting about five seconds, causing considerable alarm. The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise." Another authority states that the oscillation was from east to west, and gives the testimony of some lady friends, one of whom said that, during the shock, she felt "as if she were on the ribbed side of a washboard, while the ribs were shaken by somebody." Another lady, our informant states, described it "as if a tremolo were played on an instrument;" and he himself "felt it as a trembling of the floor from east to west upon about six or seven trembling waves." The air at the time was close almost to suffocation, and those who did not feel the immediate effects of the earth-shaking felt oppressed and uncomfortable.

Councilman DRISCOLL stated that he was sitting in a chair when the shock came, and was sensibly shaken from one side of the chair to another. This testimony ought to be convincing if not conclusive. Various parties give testimony of the rattling of china in cupboards, the jingling of glass pendants, and swinging of loose shutters in the absence of any agitation of the air, &c.

At Kirkwood the shock was distinctly felt. A gentleman who was lying in bed at the time states that an oscillating motion was experienced as if the building was shaken by a strong wind. He was not aware that the disturbance was caused by an earthquake until, on comparing his observations with that of his neighbors next morning, he attributed it to the earthquake.

At Jefferson Barracks and Carondelet the shocks were distinctly felt. At the former place it was noticed by several persons. A lady at Carondelet thought the house was coming down over her head. The telegraph operator at the general office of the Iron Mountain Railroad, at our request, communicated with the stations at Belmont, Fredericktown, the tunnel in Bollinger County and De Soto, and the replies were that the earthquake was not observed at either of these places.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 3.

Observations of the phenomenon come to us from points many miles apart, showing that the range of the shock was quite extensive. It was sensibly felt at Alton, and from points south of that at least fifty miles distant. From conversation with various gentlemen we think the greatest force of the vibration was in St. Louis and the district immediately adjacent on the southwest. Its time is quite definitely fixed by different parties. General N. RANNEY places it at 12:9 o'clock A. M., and the movement lasted five seconds, the vibrations being north and south. An intelligent gentleman who resides on the plateau just east of Cote Brilliant was awakened, with his family, by a rough shaking of the house, and his first idea was that a hurricane was raging without. His watch denoted 2:15, with a duration of six seconds. The first shock was the heaviest, immediately followed by another more gentle one. In many localities articles of furniture were moved and small ornaments thrown down, but as far as we know little damage resulted.

The Shock in Alabama.

From the Huntsville Democrat, July 2.

At about 2:30 this morning, we and several members of our household were aroused by the shock of an earthquake—and, after a slight interval, furniture in our room was shaken, so as to rattle, for a quarter of a minute. Several other citizens have made similar reports to us, but many have assured us they knew nothing of any such convulsion of nature during the night. Two have told us of dogs in their houses barking very excitedly and unaccountably, a little after 2 o'clock. A gentleman residing a few miles from Huntsville, says he felt two distinct earthquake shocks, about 9 o'clock last night. There was a brief thunder-storm last evening, and, we are told, several thunder peals were heard between 12 and 2 o'clock. The thermometer indicated about 90° yesterday, and is higher to-day.

The Shock in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Union, July 3.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in Edgefield, and continued for several minutes. We heard of many persons being aroused and jumping out of bed somewhat alarmed at the shaking of their houses, thinking it to be a storm, but, on looking out, finding to their surprise a clear sky and the moon shining brightly. In describing the shock, one gentleman informed us that it reminded him of the noise produced at a late hour of night when everything is quiet, by the rattling of the massive store doors on the public square, which sound is familiar to those who live in the vicinity. This gentleman thought that somebody was lumbering at his door, and getting up, walked out on the porch, and, to his surprise, could see nobody. He afterward retired, not supposing for a moment that an earthquake had interfered with his slumbers. Strange to say, this shock was not felt on this side of the river. In this case Edgefield has outstripped her rival for fame, but that sort of reputation won't do to brag of.

A Whole Family Poisoned—A Servant Girl Confesses to the Deed.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 5.

A girl, aged 16 years, named ANN J. HOFFMAN, was before Recorder GIVIN, on Saturday, charged with poisoning the family of Mrs. MARGARET J. HOFF, No. 404 North Eleventh-street. It appears that the girl, who is bound to the above lady, was guilty of some misdemeanor about one month ago, for which Mrs. HOFF told her she should not go out for a month. On Tuesday, June 22, the entire family of Mrs. HOFF, consisting of herself, her son, JOHN M. HOFF, her daughter, ALICE HOFF, her son-in-law, NATHAN M. PANCOAST, his wife, MARY E., and their daughters, ELIZABETH and MAGGIE PANCOAST, were suddenly taken sick at the supper table, and shortly after all took to vomiting. A physician was sent for, who pronounced the symptoms those of poisoning. It was at first thought that it came from eating fish, but it was ascertained that but few of the family had partaken of that article, and then the flour was blamed.

The girl ANN was sent to the neighbors who used the same flour, and she returned, saying they were all sick. In a few days the family all recovered, and the flour man made his appearance. He was told of the circumstance, and said that it couldn't be the flour, as he had just come from the neighbors, who had bought some more of the same kind, and who had not said anything about being sick. Suspicion then rested on ANN, the servant, who was sent for by Mrs. HOFF, and questioned with reference to her complicity in the transaction. She at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but finally admitted that she had poisoned them, and stated that on the morning previous to the sickness of the inmates of the house she had gone to the clock and take from it a package of arsenic, some of which she sprinkled on the bread sponge, which was subsequently baked by Mrs. HOFF, and that she had done it on account of the punishment. Notwithstanding that she said she regretted the act as soon as she had done it, she never said anything about it, but on the contrary, on Wednesday evening she again placed the bread on the table and helped Mrs. PANCOAST to another piece from the effect of which she was again taken sick. It is thought that ANN believed that in the event of the death of Mrs. HOFF she would be released from her indenture, and as she is extraordinarily ignorant she did not realize the fact that if Mrs. HOFF or any of the family had died, she would be placed on trial for her life. The Recorder committed her in default of $5,000 bail to answer.

A Prisoner Shot and Dangerously Wounded in Court.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 29.

THOMAS DOWNEY, who was taken to Newport, Ky., from this City on Saturday last from Cincinnati, upon a requisition from Governor STEVENSON, charged with committing a rape upon a young woman named ANNIE MCSHANE, was arraigned before Mayor BUCHANAN yesterday afternoon for examination. Mr. R. W. NELSON, County Attorney, appeared on behalf of the Commonwealth, and the prisoner was represented by O. W. ROOT, Esq. DOWNEY took a seat at the side of his attorney, and the first witness for the prosecution had just been called, when HUGH MCSHANE, a brother of the young woman, who had accompanied her to the Court-room, drew a pistol from his pocket, and before any one could interfere, placed it within a few feet of DOWNEY's head and fired. The ball passed entirely through the prisoner's throat, anterior to the windpipe, and lodged in the wall of the Court-room. The wound produced is a very severe one, though not necessarily fatal. DOWNEY, after receiving surgical attention from Dr. THORNTON, was conveyed to his home. MCSHANE made no attempt to escape, but quietly submitted to arrest, and was lodged in jail. His sister, who it is claimed was outraged by DOWNEY several months ago, is *enceinte*. The Court-room was crowded with spectators when the shooting took place, and of course great consternation was caused for a few minutes by the affair.

THE HEROINE OF LIME ROCK.

The Presentations to Miss Ida Lewis at Newport on Saturday.

The celebration of Independence Day took place at Newport, R. I., on Saturday. The most interesting feature of the ceremonies was the presentation of a beautiful and costly boat to Miss IDA LEWIS, the heroine of Lime Rock Light. Her story will bear more than this brief outline—that she is the daughter of HOSEA LEWIS, of the Lime Rock Light, a man now disabled by years or illness; of a mother who has displayed some of the highest traits which distinguish the girl: that accustomed from the first to the boat and its daily uses, she acquired proficiency with the oar in carrying her younger brother or sisters to their school, and at the age of seventeen performed her first life-saving act in rescuing four young fellows from a watery grave, alone, with her father's life-boat. At another time three drunken soldiers were indebted to her for a no less daring rescue, and again, some farmers, pursuing a swimming sheep, were accidentally imperiled, and but for her promptness and courage must have perished. The presentation was made on what is called the Parade, a little park nearly in front of the State-house. Miss LEWIS, accompanied by her mother and sister, Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON, Hon. FRANCIS BRINLEY and a few friends, arrived on the ground at about 9 o'clock. The boat, which had been mounted on a carriage suitably fitted for the purpose, was driven around the Parade, finally halting at the lower end, when Hon. FRANCIS BRINLEY, of Newport, made the presentation speech, concluding as follows:

"It is proper that I should state in this presence, that with the instinctive delicacy which is inseparable from true courage, you shrank from the suggestion of a public demonstration, and reluctantly yielded your scruples to gratify those whom you felt it your duty to oblige. This boat has none of the glitter and pretence of the silver-oared barge of CLEOPATRA, which floated on the Cydnus like a burnished throne; but it comes to you rich in artistic skill, and freighted with the kindest wishes of the inhabitants of Newport. On behalf of the donors, and as their honored representative, I commit it to your care, knowing how well and wisely it will be used and managed by the Heroine of Lime Rock, whose name and exploits will be preserved by tradition so long as any portion of the shores of Rhode Island shall be washed by the waters of Narragansett."

The response of Miss LEWIS to this address was made by Colonel HIGGINSON in the following words:

"I am requested by Miss LEWIS to return thanks in her name to the donors and to the citizens of Newport. Miss LEWIS desires me to say that she has never made a speech in her life, and she does not expect to begin now. She has worked out the problem of woman's rights in a different manner. She has been accustomed to assume the right of helping her fellow men without asking any questions. She receives this boat with pleasure, not alone as an earnest of the good feeling of her fellow-citizens, but, also, as a means of doing a little more hereafter, if occasion should come, in the same direction.

She has fortunately learned to do what the proverb recommends as the height of wisdom,—to paddle her own canoe. She will endeavor to paddle this one, and if any one should be so unfortunate as to get into difficulties in the neighborhood of Lime Rock, so long as you see this boat riding at anchor there, it will say to you, as boys sometimes say to a playmate who has fallen, 'Come here and I will pick you up.' Much has been said about her services in this direction. When she performed this duty she had no thought of its being recognized. In fact, I believe if she had known what men would say about it, probably the act would never have been done at all.

I may add that this disposition for rescuing life did not begin in this generation of the family; because when I asked Mrs. LEWIS how she felt when she saw her daughter battling with the waves, her answer was, 'I had an idea, after it was all over, that she had been in a dangerous situation; but at the moment I did not think much about her, but only whether she would save the men.' Miss LEWIS is grateful to you for your acknowledgment of what seemed to her a simple act of duty; and she is more grateful to the Divine Providence which enabled her to do what she hopes never to have to do again. Miss LEWIS thanks you for your many courtesies—you, Mr. BRINLEY, for your expressions of regard; and in taking leave of this company this morning—for, as she has just told me, there is not money enough in Newport to pay her for riding round the streets for a show—she thanks you for your kindness, and bids you farewell."

When Colonel HIGGINSON had finished, one of the spectators called for Miss LEWIS to raise her veil. The request was complied with after some persuasion by Colonel HIGGINSON, and Colonel HIGGINSON said that while she did this there was not money enough in Newport to pay her for riding in a public procession. Hon. WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD then presented Miss LEWIS with a helm for her boat, the gift of the Narragansett Boat Club, of Providence. It is of black walnut, elegantly finished, and bears a silver plate appropriately inscribed. Two flags were also presented to her, and after three cheers had been given for the Heroine of Lime Rock Light, the ceremonies at the parade were ended, and Miss LEWIS returned to her home. In the afternoon she again visited the city and rowed the new boat, which has been named the *Rescue*, to the lighthouse on Lime Rock.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS, in his oration before the literary societies of Antioch College, last week, advised his hearers against lending an ear to any proposition that would tend to precipitate this country into a war with Old England. Settle the *Alabama* claims in a pacific way, he said, and not at the mouth of the cannon. He warned them not to listen to the insiduous voice of the eloquent siren that had sounded the war-cry in Washington; and he was rejoiced to find that there was some sense in the West, if there was none in the East, just now upon this topic.

The Democrats of Alameda County, Cal., unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the importation and colonization of a horde of barbarians upon our shores, with the obvious intent, under the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, of making them voters, as well as supplanting the white men of the country in the various industries of the land, meet the scorn and condemnation of the people, and the Democracy of Alameda County pledge themselves to resist it by every means in their power.

The only oath required of the members of the North Carolina Legislature was the oath of office required by the Constitution of the State, which is merely an oath of allegiance to the Constitutions of the State and United States. Members were required to state that they were not banned by the Fourteenth Amendment. The same was the case in South Carolina.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS has formally accepted the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

A new weekly paper, to be called the *Anti-Prohibitionist*, is about to be established in Boston by the liquor trade.

Hon. JAMES F. WILSON refuses to be regarded as a candidate for the Iowa Senatorship.

Governor REED, of Florida, has issued his proclamation ordering an election on the 2d day of November, to take the sense of the people of West Florida, on the question of annexing that portion of the State to Alabama.

Mr. R. A. GRAY is withdrawn as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Va. Mr. WM. MILNES, of Page County, is the Conservative candidate nominated by Augusta, Page, Warren, Rockbridge and other counties.

For Twenty-five Cents

You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug, about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Sold in bottles only. Any one who pretends to sell it by the Ounce or Pound is a swindler. Depot No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS—The Legal Status of the Expelled Negro Members of the Legislature—Secession at the South; Another Letter from Mr. Stephens—The Row in Petersburg; Whites Attacked by Blacks at a Republican Meeting—The Chinese Problem in America—Marshal Barlow and the Republican General Committee—General Sherman on California; How San Francisco got the Start—The Canvass in Tennessee—Senator Wade and the Chinese—Making Treason Odious—Wade Hampton on the Rebellion—Miscellaneous Brevities.

AGRICULTURAL.—Condition of the Crops throughout the Country; Extracts from leading Newspapers of the States—The Marl Beds of New-Jersey—Proceedings of the Fruit-Growers' Club—Opening of New Stock Yards at Weehawken.

LOCAL MATTERS—Wholesale Changes of the Police Captains of New-York and Brooklyn—Remarkable Chess Player, a Rival to Morphy and Paulsen in the Field—Military Fines to be collected on Pain of Imprisionment; Decision of the Attorney-General—Suspicious Case of Death by the Pistol—The Progressive Jews; Call for a Rabbinical Conference—A Remedy Worse than the Disease; New-York and Brooklyn.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The New Temperance Party in Politics—A Woman's Anti-Liquor Society Out West, and What it Did—The Craig-Sprague Breach of Promise Again—An Unprofitable Speculation in Hops—The Cuban Revolution; Letter from Our Correspondent; Distressing Occurrences in the Eastern Department; The Spanish Plan of Extermination; Arrest of the Fillibusters and Failure of their Scheme—The Peabody Educational Fund; Addition of Nearly Fourteen Hundred Thousand Dollars; Mr. Peabody's Letter—Magazine Reviews—The Late Extraordinary Arrest in Canada—Amusement Notes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Affairs in England; Mr. Bright and the House of the Lords; More of the Irish Church Bill—Spain and Mexico; Spanish Parliamentary Debate on the Regency; Prim in Defence of Juares and the Republic—The French Chambers; The New Corps Legislatif; Sketches of the New Members—Hombourg; Sights and Sensations at a German Gambling Town.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.—Princeton College; The Decennial Meeting of the Class of 1859; Class Prize Foundation—Georgetown College; Exercises of the Fifty-second Commencement—Programme for Future Commencements.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES—The Latest Patents at Home and Abroad, with Description of Each—The Intermarriage of Relations Considered Physiologically; the Manifold Evils Arising from such Marriages; Important Statistics—Effect of Exposure on Coal.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS—The Test Oath in Virginia—In Office and Out—The Administration and the Southern Elections—Close of the Fiscal Year—Minor Topic Column.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

It may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

All who Suffer from Burns on the Fourth of July, should be supplied with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It relieves all pain in a few moments, and will not allow a SCAR to remain. Get it, parents, and thus defend your children from much suffering and pain. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

It is Very Remarkable that All Physicians agree in opinion that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is highly serviceable in diseases of the throat, chest and stomach.

MARRIED.

CREAGH—DERRICK.—On Saturday, July 3, at Trinity Church, by Rev. H. H. Oberly, A. G. CREAGH to Mrs. W. H. DERRICK. No cards.

HOLLIS—THOMPSON.—In San Francisco, on Tuesday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, JOSEPH HOLLIS to SARAH C., second daughter of George C. Thompson, Esq. No cards.

HOWARD—CUSHING.—At Hartford, on Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. Mr. Daggett, Chaplain of Yale College, WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Mrs. ANNA P. CUSHING, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

CARMAN.—On Monday, July 5, EUGENE CLIFTON, infant son, and only, of Elbert S. and the late Lottie Clifton Carman.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

CORNELL.—On Friday, July 2, THOMAS IRWIN, son of J. B. Cornell, of this City, aged 17 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M., from No. 28 West 45th-st.

COUENHOVEN.—On Saturday, July 3, MARTHA COUENHOVEN, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 137 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CROSBY.—At sea, on his voyage to Liverpool, HARMAN RUTGERS CROSBY, son of Wm. Henry Crosby, of Poughkeepsie, in the 24th year of his age.

CUMMINGS.—On Saturday, July 3, MOODY CUMMINGS, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 110 2d-place, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

ENGLAND.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, July 4, BENJAMIN F. ENGLAND, son of Benjamin F. and Ella England, aged 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 323 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EVANS.—On Sunday, July 4, 1869, TITUS M. EVANS, aged 53 years.

Funeral will take place from the First M. E. Church, Greenpoint, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MACY.—On Sunday, July 4, CAROLINE RIDGWAY, wife of Sylvanus J. Macy, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 West 47th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MILLER.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, July 3, G. DRAKE, son of Benj. B. and Christiana Miller, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J.

OWEN.—On Sunday, July 4, of cholera infantum, LEWIS GENESH, infant son of Edward J. and Alice Owen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence on Madison-av., Elizabeth City, N. J., on Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

PERRY.—At Albany, on Wednesday, June 30, MARY ELIZABETH WYMAN, wife of John S. Perry.

QUENNELL.—On Sunday, July 4, GEORGE HERBERT, only son of Rev. R. G. and Elizabeth Quennell, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited.

SWART.—On Sunday, July 4, after a long and severe illness, RACHEL, the beloved wife of E. M. Swart, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, E. Velleman, Esq., No. 304 West 34th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WARD.—On Sunday, July 4, after a lingering illness, MOSES WARD, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 72 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, July 2, DANIEL WESTERVELT, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Irvington, N. J., on Tuesday, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Market-st. Station, Newark, to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

KNAPP'S
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS
for making
ROOT BEER.

Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 200 and 800 gallons of Beer.

FULL DIRECTIONS on each BOTTLE and CAN. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 362 Hudson-st., near King-st., New-York, and by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers in the United States and Canada.

REVERE HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.

This noted Hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families, water, bathing-rooms, &c., introduced, so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.

Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.

WRISLEY, WETHERBEE & CO., Proprietors.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending July 10, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONDUCT the business of wholesale and retail dealer in wines, teas and groceries in his own name and on his own account, at No. 719 Broadway, (formerly J. & W. Geery's.) This house was established in 1804.
SAMUEL W. GEERY.

SMOKED HALIBUT.—A GOOD ARTICLE, in small lots, for sale by KRAUSS No. 108 William-st.

SING SING STATE PRISON.

Improved Condition of the Place—Better Discipline than Formerly—The Conduct of the Convicts—Their Fare.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a year since I had occasion to visit the State Prison, at Sing Sing, and upon my return felt it my duty as a citizen to speak through the public journals of the great lack of discipline which appeared manifest in nearly every department. The officials were all polite and desirous of extending every courtesy in their power to visitors, and it needed that one should be able to lay aside for the moment the personal feelings of friendship which their kindness created, to be enabled fairly to discuss the errors which were committed. The trouble may have arisen from carrying kindness and consideration too far. Certain it is that every member of our party was impressed with the idea that Sing Sing was a most unprisonlike place. Convicts seemed to be working pretty much as they pleased, and, I might say, almost, when they pleased. When and with whom to talk seemed a matter very much left for them to decide for themselves. About this time the trial at White Plains of the convicts accused of the murder of another convict, JEFFARDS, who, the testimony showed, was engaged at the time of his death in reading *Guy Mannering*, in a hay loft, opened the eyes of the community and started an investigation, though not very minute, into the manner in which affairs then were being conducted. A short time since occasion again called me to the same prison. In the description of this visit a much more agreeable duty lies before me. I noticed particularly, as we drove through the outer gate on the hill, that the general appearance of the place was altered. Hitherto everything bore the appearance of confusion; now, there seemed a quiet, cleaned and settled air over every part. There were no groups of convicts standing listlessly about, and nothing looked "shiftless." To what immediate cause this effect may properly be attributed, I, of course, can't say. Certain it is that a radical change has been made in the whole direction of the prison, from the Warden down, with the exception of one or two of the female keepers whose peculiar fitness rendered their services indispensable. On arriving at the prison doors we were received by a sharp, active-looking man, who subsequently proved to be the clerk. He received us with courtesy, and during the time we awaited the guide to conduct us through the departments, we were enabled to judge that he was a man of promptness and activity, and in his intercourse with such of the convicts whose duties called them to his presence during the few minutes we were present, his deportment was such as led us to the conclusion that their treatment from him would depend entirely upon their own behavior. Subsequently we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. HENRY C. NELSON, the new Warden, whose description of the improvements he had introduced and was still making was very interesting, as well as satisfactory. His firm but pleasant manner fully attested his fitness for the place, and gave assurance that, with the aid of his efficient subordinates, there was little chance that the past grievances would be renewed. The description of the prison has been too often given to your readers to require notice now in detail. Sufficient is it to say that the buildings themselves, with their surroundings, seemed in perfect order—paint and whitewash having been applied where they were before so much needed. The convicts were earnestly at work in all departments under the watchful eyes of the keepers. There was no smirking and chatting when prisoners passed through, and we were led, for the first time, to compare this institution favorably with the institution at Auburn. But one attempt at escape has been made since Mr. NELSON has been in charge, and that occurred on the Friday preceding our visit. The convict had succeeded in making for himself a pair of pants out of the woolen blanket allowed in his cell. After securing this article of apparel, he quietly took from a nail a coat and cap belonging to one of the keepers and then boldly passed out of the prison yard. He succeeded in getting some little distance from the walls when something induced one of the guardsmen to question him. He said that he belonged to a boat and was on his way back to her. Appearances not being satisfactory he was directed to produce a pass, but this being a thing with which he was not provided, he immediately started to run. Very soon he was brought to by a pistol shot, which took effect in his head. It was subsequently discovered that he was armed to defend himself, if necessary, and probably nothing but the positive certainty of death would have induced him to forego his design. We saw him, apparently completely cowed, at work in his shop, with a ball attached to his leg, and with his head closed shaved for identification and warning. Some of the worst of the criminals, who were confined here some time since, have very properly been removed to the stronger walls of Auburn and Clinton. Having seen a notice in the papers of this City some time since that the desperado who was convicted and sentenced for forty years by Recorder HACKETT a few months since for his attempt to rob a jewelry store in the Bowery, and who was then known as "the butcher wagon thief," had escaped from Sing Sing, we took occasion to ask in regard to the particulars. We were informed that it was a *canard*, and that the story probably arose from the fact that he was removed from this prison a short time since to Auburn. The Ex-Deputy-Sheriff MORAN, who was a short time since convicted in this city of aiding and assisting a prisoner to escape, is busily occupied in the quarry, and it is said is much chagrined that he should have allowed himself to be caught by chaff, in permitting himself to be led away from his counsel's advice. BURNS and DECKER, since convicted of murder in the second degree, were confined in their cells awaiting trial on the charge of murdering one of the keepers in their efforts to break jail. Mrs. ROBINSON, better known as "the veiled murderess," still continues a resident at this institution. The same desire to avoid observation controls her now as of old, and it is but seldom that a visitor gains an opportunity of seeing her. She seems to be allowed, as heretofore, to do about as she pleases. Her cell is more tastily decorated than that of any other convict, and she continues to disfigure her countenance every morning with paint and powder, so as to destroy her identity. Her mind is probably to some extent affected by her situation.

Mr. NELSON suggested one idea, which seems to be a good one. He believes that by feeding the convicts well, more work is obtained from them, and that they are more reconciled with their condition. He certainly carries his principle into practice, as the following bill of fare attests:

Breakfast—On every day but Monday they get hash, bread and coffee. On that day they have bread and molasses and coffee.

Dinner—On alternate days, corned beef, fresh beef, mess beef, fish, and once a week pork potpie. On each day either rice, split peas, beans or turnips. Every day also coffee and bread.

Supper—Bread and molasses.

If the appearance of the men is an indication of their keeping, they are certainly not starved.

Much complaint is made here by the authorities on account of the few guards they are allowed by law for the protection of the place, and the complaint seems a reasonable one. There are now confined within these walls 1,255 males and 124 females. For the entire charge of this large number the law allows pay for but thirty keepers. There are no walls surrounding this prison, and the only possible security against trouble must consist in constant vigilance and instant punishments for offences. Let the slightest opportunity ever be offered for combination among the convicts, and the power of the keepers would amount to nothing. Under such a possible state of things it seems to us a mistaken policy in the State to economize in this particular. Immense credit we think belongs to Mr. NELSON that up to this time no convicts have escaped, and that since his inauguration eleven convicts have been returned. We wish him a hearty success and a continuance in well-doing.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 28, 1869. T.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.

From the Detroit Tribune, July 3.

In the Wayne Circuit Court, yesterday, a verdict was rendered against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, in favor of Mrs. CAROLINE BARRETT, for $2,362 45, being the amount of a policy of $2,000, with interest, which the plaintiff's husband held in the Company. Her husband, Mr. BARRETT, was an engineer on the Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad, and was killed by a railroad accident in March, 1865. The policy contains a number of provisions the violation of any of which will be considered cause of forfeiture of the policy. One of these provisions is that the insured must not be an engineer upon a railroad. The deceased, however, was an engineer, and it was so stated in his application for the policy to the agent, and this application was sent by the agent to the principal office of the Company, from which the policy emanated. The plaintiff claimed, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in a case against the Peoria Fire Insurance Company, where the same principle was involved, that the Company, knowing that Mr. BARRETT was a railroad engineer before insuring his life, and then issuing a policy, waived all claims to the provisions expressed in the contract on that point. The Court so charged the jury, and the verdict, as above stated, was given by the jury without leaving their seats. An exception was taken to the charge, and the case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court for a decision.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

The County Seat—Political Matters—Candidates for Republican Nominations—Farming Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE VALLEY, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

The county seat of Cattaraugus County was removed hither about two years ago. Ellicottville, a beautiful and thriving village, had been the shire town ever since the organization of the county. But the New-York and Erie Railroad, which sweeps around nearly three-quarters of the county, left it isolated and difficult of access. It therefore had to yield to the convenience of the people, and Little Valley became the county seat.

The Supreme Court for this district has been in session at the Court-house during the past ten days, the Hon. RICHARD P. MARVIN, one of the ablest jurists in the State, presiding. Nearly all the towns and villages in Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Alleghany counties have been represented by lawyers, jurors and suitors, among whom were many prominent Republican politicians. They all agree that there has been no fault-finding with the Administration in the Republican ranks, and that General GRANT possesses the full confidence of the people.

Candidates for the Republican nomination for State Senator in this District—Cattaraugus and Chautauque—are already "laying pipe" for delegates. MAT BEMIS, of Chautauque, who is not unknown to "fame" and the "lobby;" Captain NASH, who served gallantly during the recent war, and C. V. B. BARSE, a member of the last Assembly, who is regarded as an upright and capable legislator, are the principal candidates. Strange as it may appear, it is claimed that BEMIS is secretly favored by the editor of the *Tribune*, but this is not generally creditep.

Twenty years ago Cattaraugus was a poverty-stricken county without agricultural enterprise, but now it is exceedingly thrifty, and bids fair in twenty years more to rank among the wealthiest agricultural counties in the State. The soil and climate are especially adapted to dairying. The hills and valleys are covered with herds of milch cows, and almost every cross roads has its cheese factory, to which the farmer with his five cows, as well as the dairyman with his 100 or more, bring their milk, and receive in return a stipulated quantity of cheese.

The frequent showers of rain this season have kept the grass "fresh and green" and luxuriant. The product of the dairy, so far, has been much greater than for any corresponding period in the past ten years.

I do not hear that the farmers in the adjoining counties, where the cultivation of wheat is carried on, complain that the rains have damaged their crops to any considerable extent. The crop promises to be fully an average one.

CHEMUNG.

The Crops.

The Chicago *Times* of Thursday morning publishes special dispatches from sixteen towns in Illinois, eleven in Indiana, nine in Wisconsin, fourteen in Michigan, nine in Iowa, four in Minnesota and three in Ohio, giving reports concerning the crops on Wednesday, June 30. From these reports it appears that corn has been quite generally injured by the recent heavy rains, but the prospects for wheat are unusually good, and other grains are in fine condition, while there will almost certainly be an abundant fruit crop. Previous to the rains the prospects for abundant crops were unusually good, but the harvest will now be delayed somewhat by the great fall of water submerging the fields.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday evening says its advices may be summed up thus: The corn prospect has been seriously damaged by the late heavy and protracted rains, but if the present warm weather continues, a fair crop may yet be secured. The wheat and oat crops are not seriously injured as yet, and an average yield may be expected. These are the conclusions we reach after reading a mass of recent letters or dispatches from all parts of the West, and in communications with persons reaching this city within a day or two from the interior of this and from adjoining States.

Court Calendars for Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

First Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

During the Summer vacation, commencing July 6, and ending October 2, the Special Term of this Court will be opened each day at 12 o'clock M. Motions must be noticed for and orders to show cause made returnable at that hour.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3304—Campbell vs. Smith.
3372—Ferguson vs. Kiernan.
3373—Barrow vs. Haynor.
3374—Williams vs. Sturgers.
3375—Ferguson vs. Anderson.
3376—Izod vs. Purdy.
3377—Henry vs. Le Baron.
3378—Drennan vs. Hart.
3379—Selling vs. Ashman.
3380—Weirs vs. Boehm.
3381—Spies vs. Browning.
3382—Duffy vs. Stone.
Nos.
3383—Hoffman vs. Rindskoff.
3384—Willsey vs. Martina.
3385—Deirr vs. Hanlon.
3386—Juden vs. Werde.
3387—Gordon vs. Webster.
3388—Friedman vs. Deutsch
3389—Meyer vs. Bacon.
3390—Moore vs. Rheinhardt.
3391—Shenden, Jr., vs. Schultz.
3392—Bernheimer vs. Muller.
3393—Barber vs. Wade.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Michael Lanegan et al., burglary.
The People vs. Geo. Rammon et al., burglary.
The People vs. David Marsh, forgery.
The People vs. August Jelganey, grand larceny.
The People vs. August Jelganey, larceny.
The People vs. Sobiske Johnson, larceny.
The People vs. John Williams, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, City Judge.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. James Smith, robbery.
The People vs. Philip Winslow, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Philip Winslow, assault and battery.
The People vs. John Shelly, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. John Shelly, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Gustavus Duquense, grand larceny.
The People vs. John S. Clerke, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Smith, larceny from the person.
The People vs. Chas. W. Fairchild, larceny.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax*.

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales of last week were very light, the country sales particularly so. No very large ones were advertised, and the week was generally dull. This week they will also be small. Yesterday everybody and his wife gave their entire time and attention to celebrating the ever "Glorious Fourth." To-day they will rest, tomorrow scarcely feel sufficiently recovered to wish to go out of town to buy lots; and the auctioneers, appreciating these facts, determined to give them plenty of time to get over their holiday excitements before offering any other. Accordingly no sales will be made until Thursday next. For that day two large ones are advertised.

Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, an enterprising firm, comparatively new in the auction business, but energetic go-ahead men, who have done considerable business in property along the Hudson River, and are now enlarging their lines, advertise for Thursday, 8th inst., a sale of 200 lots, absolute and without reserve, at Maspeth, L. I. To persons wanting homes near New-York, where the head of the family can go each night, as comfortably as to the upper part of this City, where taxes are light, and the neighborhood good and healthy, this property is particularly attractive. The communication with this City is excellent; the town lies between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, and has a station on each road. The property to be sold is on the line of the Grand-street extension, which, when completed, will add greatly to its value. It is but fifteen minutes from Thirty-fourth-street, thirty-five minutes from the New-York City Hall, and is on the line of the horse-railroads running from all the Brooklyn ferries. Directly opposite the lots offered a new Methodist Church has been erected, and a school-house is now being built. The marketing facilities are very good. There are several large manufacturing establishments, giving work to hundreds of hands, and the spirit of enterprise having at last taken hold of a few of the large property owners, it is probable the town will rapidly increase. Many improvements have been made and others are talked of. Now is the time to buy, for as the improvements are finished prices must go up. It is useless to go over all the old arguments as to the advantages of each man's owning his own homestead, being free from landlords, the care and worry of moving, &c., &c.; all are familiar with and appreciate them. There are many persons of moderate means who desire to purchase but have not yet been suited, for such this property is intended, and all, husbands, fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and others who are interested in suburban property, are invited to attend. An excellent lunch will be served by first-class caterers on the arrival of the special train, which will leave James Slip at 1 o'clock P. M., Thirty-fourth-street at 1:15 P. M., and Hunter's Point, *via* Flushing Railroad, at 1:30 P. M. Maps, particulars and free tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 55 Liberty-street.

The same day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have a large sale at Rye, N. Y. Westchester County is one of the most beautiful of our suburbs, and the property to be sold is delightfully located in a very valuable and pleasant part of it. Property of this class, when offered, has generally sold well, there is considerable demand for it, and the people are willing to pay fair prices. A special train will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 10 A. M. on the day of sale. Transportation to and from Rye, and collation on the grounds, free. Sale positive. Terms easy. For pamphlets and further information apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., at Rye, or to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-street.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LEASE (FOURTEEN YEARS) of a two-story frame house and lot in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; brings in yearly rent of $450; price, $1,500. Apply to No. 265 10th-av., to the owner, or at Maguire's real estate office, corner of 119th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat for sale in New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan River, six minutes' walk from station, and just on the suburbs of a large city; dwelling is about fifty feet square, containing twenty-six rooms, high ceilings and very wide halls; grounds comprise nine acres, elegantly improved, with very fine shade; three acres in deer park; large gardens; fine lawn, beautifully sloping 400 feet to main road; ice-houses, green-houses, barns, and everything necessary for a complete and desirable residence; will be sold for $30,000, being much less than value.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT, AT AUCTION.

MASPETH LOTS,
BY
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
THURSDAY, JULY 8,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
When they will sell absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder,
200 SPLENDID LOTS!
IN POINT OF TIME,
Nearer City Hall, New-York, than 40th-st.
EASY TERMS!! EASY TERMS!!
70 per cent. can remain for three years.

Maspeth is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, and has a Station on each road. The property to be sold is on the line of the Great Grand-st. Extension, and is nearer the business centre of New-York than any that has been offered at auction this season. Just think of it! But 15 minutes from 34th-st., and 35 minutes from City Hall, New-York, and horse railroads laid from all the Brooklyn ferries; surrounded on all sides by horse and steam communications; of such quick and easy access, what must be its speedy prospective value!

Absolutely the best opportunity offered this season for investment in lots.

Persons wanting homes, or looking for lots for improvement or speculation, must look sharp and attend this sale. Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than 50 cents each lot per annum.

Lunch served by first-class caterers on arrival of train. Special trains leave James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., 34th-st. at 1¼ P. M., and Hunter's Point, via Flushing Railroad, at 1½ P. M.

Maps, particulars and free tickets at the office of

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH and HALLAM, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—An order to show cause having been heretofore made herein on the 5th day of May, 1869, and the same having been duly served on James McCullough above named, who has appeared and filed his answer to said petition, now on reading, and filing proofs that the debtor Hallam above named cannot be found in this district, and that he has no known place of residence therein, and that he cannot be found in Boston, and that his place of residence in Boston cannot be found, and that he cannot be found or his place of residence be ascertained, and that in consequence thereof the petition and order to show cause in this matter cannot be served on him otherwise than by publication. And on filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition herein, it is ordered that the said Hallam do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Hallam, by publishing this order on the 29th of June and on the 6th and 13th of July, 1869, in the New-York *Daily Times* and the *Commercial Advertiser*.

And it is further ordered that this order is made without prejudice to proceedings had upon the service on said McCullough.

Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said District, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1869.

[L. S.] GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A true copy from the original on file.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

G. A. SEIXAS, solicitor for petitioning creditors, No. 264 Broadway. je29-law3wTu*

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
(OF ILLINOIS)
First Mortgage Seven per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	117	117⅜	5-20 Coupon,'67.	116⅜	116⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	117⅛	117⅜	5-20 Coupon,'68.	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862..	117	117⅜	10-40 Regist'd.	107⅞	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	121⅜	122⅛	10-40 Coupon...	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	117⅛	117⅜	Gold........	137⅛	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65,	118⅜	118⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100⅛	100⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	116⅜	116⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OLD Adams Express Company are requested to meet at No. 35 Broad-st., office of Messrs. Osgood Brothers, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, on business of special importance.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF CITY OR COUNTY bonds on farm mortgages of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, wishing to sell or settle, should apply directly to TOWNSEND & SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

$25,000—ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds for sale at 83, and the accrued interest; these are the cheapest first-class bonds in the market. Apply to HEWITT & RYERSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$25,000 REWARD.

The Board of Directors of the Ocean National Bank will pay the sum of $25,000 for the arrest and final conviction of the party or parties who robbed the bank, between the evening of the 26th and the morning of the 28th of June, 1869; also, for the recovery and return of the money stolen, twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) of the amount returned; also, for the recovery and return of United States bonds stolen 10 per cent. (ten per cent.) of amount returned; also a liberal per centum for the return of miscellaneous securities.

By order of the Board.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The following Bonds and Coupons, the property of the customers of the Ocean National Bank, were stolen on the 27th or 28th of June, 1869. The public are cautioned against purchasing the same:

No. 77,000, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for....	$500
No. 38,630, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for....	500
No. 38,644, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for....	500
No. 108,722, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for....	100
No. 77,055, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for....	500
No. 138,064, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for...	1,000
No. 475, Land Grant Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	1,000
No. 63,712, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for........	1,000
No. 25,145, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Bond, for........	1,000
No. 19,830, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for........	1,000
No. 19,831, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for........	1,000
No. 19,832, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for........	1,000

Loan of June 30, 1864.

Nos. 99,169 to 99,183, both inclusive, for $1,000 each.

No. 22,783, 5-20 of 1864, U. S. Bond for $1,000. No. 48,303, 5-20 of 1864, U. S. Bond for $1,000. No. 224,172, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Bond for $1,000. Nos. 172,338, 107,600, 178,032, 178,033, 211,076, 211,077, 174,566, 174,567, 174,568, 225,893, 146,316, 146,315, 146,314, 146,313, 5-20 U. S. Bonds of 1867, for $1,000 each.

Coupons from 6 ₽ cents. of 1881 Bonds, dated Nov. 16, 1861. Nos. 30,085, 30,086, 30,087, 30,088, 31,718, 31,722, 32,895, 101,326, 101,327, 101,337. From U. S. 5-20s, July 1, 1867, Nos. 118,285 to 118,291, both inclusive.

From 5-20s of 1867, Nos. 155,200 to 155,255, both inclusive, $30 each—three (3) Coupons of each number due July, 1868, Jan., 1869, July, 1869. From 10-40s, Nos. 90,991 to 91,040, both inclusive, two (2) Coupons of each number, $25 each, due Nov., 1868 and May, 1869.

25,000 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds of January and July, 1865.

16 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 166,740, 166,741, 7,258, 7,259, 7,260, 7,261, 7,262, 19,971, 19,972, 77,132, 77,134, 56,675, 56,682, 165,987, 61,708, 120,837.

18 bonds of $500 each, Nos. as follows: 92,717, 72,008, 31,805, 80,085, 101,490, 106,634, 21,381, 29,263, 60,994, 98,162, 25,849, 28,957, 105,475, 26,730, 39,438, 5,846, 46,162, 63,733.

30,000 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds of 1864.

22 bonds of $1,000 each. Nos. 44,606, 31,037, 49,722, 90,213, 3,750, 1,114, 18,119, 44,608, 1,634, 63,402, 63,403, 95,690, 10,874, 17,833, 36,573, 91,414, 10,875, 91,416, 1,289, 45,618, 98,442, 98,441.

16 bonds of $500 each. Nos. 4,663, 18,759, 4,339, 23,656, 18,027, 18,163, 6,266, 23,167, 25,748, 25,749, 25,414, 25,395, 14,930, 18,741, 25,750, 25,751.

4 bonds of $1,000 each, 5-20s of 1867. Nos. 169,874, 207,052, 207,054, 221,612.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS OF 1864.

Nos. 15,538, 15,539, 15,540, 15,541, 15,542, for $1,000 each.

UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS OF 1865.

Nos. 124,223, 124,224, 124,225, 125,330, 125,332, for $1,000 each.

UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS OF 1867.

Nos. 164,285, 164,287, 10,833, 156,019, 200,759, 171,733, 207,053.

GLEN COVE STARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Ten bonds for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive.

UNITED STATES 10-40 COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 82,353, 31,904, 4,616, 3,753. 282, 109,740, 109,741, 106,336, 9,967, 36,013, for $1,000 each, $10,000.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 224,172, 172,338, 107,600, 178,032, 211,076, 211,077, 174,566, 174,567, 225,893, 176,316, 146,315, 146,314, 24,647, 126,488, 126,487, 217,628, 217,630, 28,480, 28,481, 28,432, 178,033, 174,568, 146,313, 217,629, 141,516, $1,000 each, $25,000.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS OF 1865.

Interest payable January and July.

Nos. 144,978, 183,967, 82,586, 193,961, 81,821, 168,287, 168,288, $1,000 each, $7,000; No. 155, $500.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS OF 1867.

Nos. 16,056, 16,062, 27,801, 39,666, 67,746, 16,063, 16,065, 16,066, 16,068, 115,534, 78,131, 85,964, 85,965, 85,966, 85,967, 85,968, 85,969, 85,970, 85,971, 85,972, 85,973, 85,974, 85,975, $500 each, $11,500.

UNITED STATES 10-40 COUPON BOND.

No. 2,505, $500.

Nos. 401 to 600, inclusive, Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for $500 each, (1st series.)

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

Until further notice the Treasury will purchase one million of its Bonds on alternate Thursdays, commencing July 1, and will offer for sale one million of gold coin on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 8.

Particulars of the conditions of the purchase and sale will be furnished on application at this office, and be published in the public Press for two days prior to each sale or purchase.

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States of England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th June.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company.—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company Branch Line (St. Paul to Watab) First Mortgage Bonds, the Coupons maturing July 1, will be paid on presentation at

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, June 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid upon the capital stock of this Company, including the capital stock of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Lake Shore Railroad Companies, and the common stock of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the shareholders respectively, at this office, on the 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, MAYER EISEMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly Dividend (No. 22) of 2½ per Cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of July proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on the 6th July, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 17th July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.

The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8TH JULY next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P.M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent, on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox.

JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, June 28, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Four per Cent., both free of all taxes, payable to shareholders on and after 1st of July next.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of all tax,) payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to June 30, inclusive. R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 166 Broadway.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) Per Cent., has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Montague-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) BROOKLYN, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) Per Cent., and Government tax, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

MERCER AND GRUNDY COUNTY BONDS, STATE OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
payable on and after July 7, 1869.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK
CORNER 24TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every evening from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, commencing on the 1st of each month.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed, as may be agreed upon, for the full time such deposits remain.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EASTRIVERSAVINGSINSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.

All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, July 7	Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Samaria, Thursday, July 8	Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14	Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15	China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wednesday, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin...$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax).........Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

DORIAN	July 7	BRITANNIA	July 24
CAMBRIA	July 10	COLUMBIA	July 31
IOWA	July 17	EUROPA	Aug. 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO,	3,015 tons	July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,865 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN........July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK......Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

To Southampton.$30, Cur'y	To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp..$35, Currency	To Paris.... 38, Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 10.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L.TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accomodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL....Saturday, July 10
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, July 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will sail July 14.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.......July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.......July 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........July 22

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rockport, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J.B.NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

AT 5 P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

AT 6:30 P. M.

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly. G. R. DUNN, Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

DAY LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Thursday, July 8, the day line of steamers will leave DESBROSSES-ST. at 8 A. M., and 34TH-ST. at 8:15 A. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 681 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Fri., July 2	9:30 A. M.	Fri., July 2	1:30 P. M.
Sat., July 3	10:30 A. M.	Sat., July 3	2:30 P. M.
Sun., July 4	9 A. M.	Sun., July 4	4 P. M.
Mon., July 5	7 A. M.	Mon., July 5	6 A. M.
Mon., July 5	12:30 P. M.	Mon., July 5	4:30 P. M.
Tues., July 6	3 P. M.	Wed., July 7	6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft.Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 5:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

Sleeping cars attached to all night trains.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.

MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY, } Administrators.
ap6-1aw6mTu*

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction at Schuylkill Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WM. H. GILL, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of

34,285	uniform jackets, Veteran Reserve Corps	New
47,740	yards worsted cords	New
67¼	yards black cloth	New
1,054¼	yards green kersey	New
3,000	common tents, linen	New

There will also be sold at the same time, a large lot of damaged clothing and equipage and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of

2,700	woolen blankets,
25,423	uniform coats,
857	sack coats,
1,188	forage caps,
409	shirts,
886	pairs stockings,
4,036	pairs trousers,
1,100	grain sacks,
20	sets harness,
21,450	feet galvanized pipe,
19,925	feet gaspipe, assorted,

and a variety of articles, embracing chevrons, drawers, flags, knapsacks, camp-kettles, bolts, carts, saddles, tools, &c., &c.

Terms cash, payable in United States currency. All property purchased must be removed within five days. Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal; or at the auction-rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Q. M. Gen. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet) and seven thousand and thirty-two (7,032) tons (2,240 pounds) best quality anthracite coal, egg, stove and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 250 tons stove, and 1,250 tons egg coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., 157 tons egg coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 327 cords wood, 357 tons stove and 357 tons egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., 27 tons nut, 112 tons stove, and 253 tons egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., 558 tons egg coal.
Willet's Point, 142 cords wood, 727 tons stove, 150 tons egg and 50 tons nut coal.
David's Island, 281 tons egg coal.
Fort Adams, R. I., 235 cords wood, 462 tons egg coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons egg and 20 tons nut coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords wood and 900 tons egg coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 180 cords wood and 229 tons egg coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 51 cords wood and 162 tons egg coal.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, 240 cords wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 62 cords wood and 355 tons egg coal.
Fort Preble, Me., 123 cords wood and 335 tons egg coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me., [illegible] cords wood.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weights as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for wood or coal," (as the case may be,) to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster First District, Department of the East.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. NEW-YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with

714 bushels Corn, best quality;
29,339 bushels Oats, best quality;
954,844 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and
548,742 pounds Straw, of the best quality;

to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—600 bushels Oats, 24,400 pounds Hay and 115,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels Oats, 3,110 pounds Hay.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—579 bushels Corn, 1,013 bushels Oats, 39,600 pounds Hay, 45,240 pounds Straw.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—55 bushels Corn, 1,034 bushels Oats, 42,339 pounds Hay and 25,171 pounds Straw.
Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—21 bushels Corn, 921 bushels Oats, 35,770 pounds Hay and 28,400 pounds Straw.
Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,050 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay and 112,800 pounds Straw.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—59 bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay and 50,400 pounds Straw.
Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats and 53,568 pounds Straw.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,406 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 30,000 pounds Straw.
West Point, N. Y.—13,000 bushels Oats and 450,000 pounds Hay.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 14,640 pounds Straw.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 20,000 pounds Hay and 24,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 15,330 pounds Hay and 3,600 pounds Straw.
Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—2,190 bushels Oats, 81,760 pounds Hay and 33,720 pounds Straw.
Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 6,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,892 pounds Hay and 6,203 pounds Straw.

Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars. By order of

Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (ENTRANCE ON GREENE,) P. O. BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States, in quantities, the following kinds of ordnance stores, to wit:

100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, new.
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, cleaned and repaired.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, new model, calibre 50, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, old model, calibre 52, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "Blakeslie's," new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "other models," new.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms—Cash, in United States Government funds. Deliveries will be made at New-York City, and thirty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned, G. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:

15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; and
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
60 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x6x6;
30 branch pipes, 3-way, 20x20x6;
40 branch pipes, 3-way, 6x6x4; also
32 tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st., with stone blocks.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
FOR SPRING SALES, 1869.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS, in every variety, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

SMITH BROTHERS,
successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 738 Broadway, near Astor-place.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 110 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, WELL furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board at No. 102 East 30th-st., corner of Park-av.

CHOICE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. A. JENNINGS; four minutes from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate; permanent families desired; plenty of shade, play grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery; on slope of nearest mountain to New-York. Reference, R. M. Lockwood, Esq., No. 93 Wall-st.; R. C. Spear, No. 80 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE SHREWS-bury, opposite the Highlands; first-class board, boating, fishing and bathing; connection with the City by rail and steamboat twice a day. Address THOS. DAVIS, Fort Washington, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parlotti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill

"SURF HOTEL,"
FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

South Side Railroad, Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., to Babylon.
Thence, steamer to beach.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

HOWE'S CAVE.—SITUATED ON THE Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 39 miles from Albany, N. Y. Trains stop daily. The above-named property having passed out of the hands of its former proprietor into the hands of an Association organized under State laws, the avenues through the Cave have been much improved, without changing natural positions or geological formations, rendering this world-renowned subterranean cavern still more accessible than before. The Cave House, a commodious Summer resort for pleasure seekers, has been conveniently arranged, and is ready for the reception of visitors. No pains will be spared to entertain and entirely satisfy the thousands who annually visit these grounds. Experienced guides constantly in attendance to conduct boarders and visitors through the Cave.

HOWE'S CAVE, N. Y., June 17, 1869.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL will be opened June 28. Visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over a hundred acres, two large groves and drives; horse railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—PURE EMbracing air, good, plain board, plenty of milk, chickens, good butter, fresh eggs, &c., with cleanliness, and the desire to make guests comfortable. The house is situated among the highest peaks of the Catskill Range; can refer to City people; terms $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address JACOB CRAFT, South Durham, Greene County, N.Y.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y., T. R. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $18 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—I. A. KAYSER and B. KRESSNER, plaintiffs, against HASPERG and SCHAEFER, who comprise the mercantile firm of Hasperg & Schaefer, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 20th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on three thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and forty-four cents thereof, and with interest on five thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty-six cents thereof from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Je22-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD and HENRY VAILE, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS GAGLIARDI, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 10, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 18, 1869. je22-1aw8wTu*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. Lester Wallack.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE SELWYN COMBINATION,
BOSTON [illegible] in this City a
who have achieved [illegible] SUCCESS,
PRONO[illegible] Charles Reade's drama of
and who will appear in DORA,
and Burnand's burlesque [illegible] SUSAN,
BLACK-EYE[illegible] appointments and music,
with new scenery, costumes, &c., the direction of Mr.
arranged, adapted and under [illegible]
CHAS. KOPPETZ. [illegible] AY AT 2 P. M.
MATINEE EVERY SATURD[illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Second week of the engagement of the favorite actor,
E. EDDY.
E. EDDY.
Great success of THE WANDERING JEW,
WANDERING JEW.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.
EVENING AT 8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest virtuoso of the day on the cornet-a-piston, together with the eminent soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, JULY 6, AT 8.

1. March, Op. 108 (Posthumous).......Mendelssohn
2. Overture "Othello".........Rossini
3. Waltz, "Geistes-Schwinger"........Lanner
4. Grand Fantasie, "Freyschutz"........Weber
5. Overture "L'Etoile du Nord".......Meyerbeer
6. Serenade, solo for cornet.........Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Polka, "Postillion d'Amour"..........Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie "Puritani" (new).........Bellini
9. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"....Nicolai
10. Air Varie "Alexis," solo for cornet.....Hartmann
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Waltz, "Die Ersten Curen"..........Strauss
12. Quadrille "Grand Duchess".........Offenbach

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING RACE

ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 12, AT 3 P. M.

Proprietor's purse, $2,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn. M. Roden enters b. m. American Girl.

J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL A SPLEN-did family bay horse, fully warranted sound and kind, stylish and prompt, well broke, free from tricks, seven years old, long black tail and mane; a good reliable horse for coupe or wagon. Address HUDSON, Box No. 2,228 Post Office.

PONY WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A handsome and perfectly sound and gentle pony, fit for ladies' driving, one that has been used in the country and is not afraid of a locomotive, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing X. Y. Z., Box No. 113 Station A.

ELEGANT BASKET PHAETON—with pole and shafts; nearly all new. For sale at R. M. STIVER'S, Nos. 98 to 102 East 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands it in all its branches; would like to go in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY respectable woman as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding, all kinds of pastry, &c.; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and also young girls and those lately landed, for private families, Summer houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in first-class private family as cook; no objections to the country; can give City reference if required. Call at No. 281 Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; good reference; no washing will be done. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country, and care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; is willing and obliging; City reference. Address W., Coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by an Englishman; very best City references; willing and obliging. Address THOMAS, J. Kuck's harness store, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; is a first-class groom and driver; strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference from his last place. Call or address A. B., No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself obliging under all circumstances; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 Cedar-st., one block from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from his last employer; is honest, sober, active, obliging and thoroughly competent. Address W., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 37 West 43d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion; understands the care of a small place, fruit trees, flowers and glass houses, or cows; has City reference. Address E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and gardener; is willing and obliging; good City reference; willing to go in the country. Address P. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT young man, of industrious habits, a situation as clerk, collector, or porter; is willing to work and make himself useful; salary no object; can be highly recommended from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., for excellent situations ready, experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., in private families, Summer houses, hotels, &c., City and country.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; ONE who writes a good hand. Address E. F. B., Box No. 2,100 New-York Post Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-TELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECT-fully informs the public and all who have heretofore had dealings with the late firm of LODER BROTHERS & CO., that this firm having been dissolved, he will continue the business (dry goods jobbing) at the same place, Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway.

BENJAMIN LODER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY, mathematics, English, &c.; unmarried; college graduate or West Point attainments in scholarship needed. Address, full particulars, age, experience, &c., MILITARY, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
IMMENSE HIT.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES, IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
☞ SEE THE CAST.
SEE THE CAST.
IN REHEARSAL—THE CHILD STEALER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GEORGE L. FOX'S
AMERICAN PANTOMIME,
HICKORY DICCORY DOCK.
DECLARED BY THOUSANDS
THE STANDARD AMUSEMENT
OF THE CITY.
THE BEST SCENERY, THE BEST CHANGES,
THE BEST FUN, THE BEST DANCES,
AND THE BEST HOUSES.
G. L. FOX, (the unequaled,) CLOWN.
C. K. FOX, (the veteran,) PANTALOON.
THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS,
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY,
ELEVEN IN NUMBER.
GREAT SENSATIONAL DANCERS.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
TUESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1869.
RECONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION
OF
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Reappearance of
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HARRY BECKETT.
First appearance at this establishment of those celebrated Pantomimists,
THE LAURI FAMILY.
Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE
of
FRENCH DANCERS.
GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF
THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.
NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.
BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY....as....JACK SHEPPARD
in The Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard.
The drama of the BOSTON TEA PARTY.
FRIDAY EVENING—Annual benefit of Officers, Doorkeepers and Ushers.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
CROWDED, FUN, SUCCESS.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
"LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC,"
"LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC."
In his comical "Essence," the Monkey, and in
THE GREAT DONNYBROOK JIG.
DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or by letter to Box No. 685 Post Office.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PAR-TIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, between Glenwood and Hastings, on Hudson, now open for choice of days. Apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the Grove.
CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT AR-ROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MOURNING GOODS.

CLOSING OUT OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF IRON GRENADINES, BYZANTINES, MUSLINS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTH, TAMISE, ALPACAS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BONNETS AT $5, FORMER PRICE $9.
Suits ready made, and to order on short notice.
BEST MOURNING CALICOES AT 12½c. PER YARD.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of June, 1869.

je22-1aw3wT* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CAMP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry Camp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je22-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. HARNEY, HENRY HARNEY and GEORGE T. ARLEDGE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869.

ASA STEVENS, Assignee,
je22-1aw3wTu* No. 78 Wooster-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. COVERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abram H. Covert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je29-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UPRIGHT PATENT
TRUNK Co.

TWO DOUBLE GLUET KETLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MF'G. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1845.

HEALING SALVE.—THE ONLY SURE cure is Berg's Universal Russian Healing Salve; wounds, cuts, bruises and sores of all kinds are speedily cured; come and try it free of charge. Office No. 260 Bowery. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25c., 50c.,

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

(Continued from First Page.)

was set on fire by the wad of a pistol. Damage about $25.

At 3 P. M. a fire broke out in the room of L. Oppenheimer, second story of No. 85 Avenue D. Extinguished with trifling damage.

At 3:30 P. M. the roof of a building corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street was ignited by fire-crackers being thrown upon it, but the flames were so quickly extinguished that but little damage was done.

At 3 P. M. the awning in front of No. 883 Sixth-avenue took fire from fire-crackers. Damage slight.

At 4:15 P. M. the roof of No. 202 Spring-street was ignited by fire-crackers. Extinguished with slight loss.

At 3:50 P. M. the stand for sale of fireworks on sidewalk at corner of Broome and Ridge streets took fire, and the whole establishment went off in uproar. Excitement great, but damage small.

At 4:45 P. M. fire-crackers ignited the roof of No. 28 Delancey-street. Damage trifling.

At 5 P. M. the roof of No. 160 Elm-street was fired by the all-pervading crackers, but the flames were extinguished before doing any damage.

At 8:40 P. M. slight fire at No. 69 Vandam-street, from the universal cause, but it was extinguished without giving an alarm.

At 9 P. M. the roof-gutter of No. 175 Delancey-street took fire from fire-crackers.

At 9:50 P. M. the roof of No. 240 West Thirteenth-street caught fire from fire-crackers. Damage slight.

At 9:40 P. M. the roof of No. 17 Third-avenue was set on fire by fireworks Damage slight.

At 10:15 P. M. the roof of No. 71 Vandam-street was ignited by a rocket, but the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

THE VICINITY.

Enthusiasm Throughout the City.

The weather being all that could be desired, the people of Brooklyn enjoyed the day most thoroughly. The City Hall was gaily decorated with flags. The Stars and Stripes floated joyously from all the public buildings, and from hundreds of private dwellings throughout the city. Wherever there is a vacant lot it was occupied by base-ball amateurs, who played with a vigor that showed how much the holiday was appreciated. The youthful patriotism of the city was evinced by the firing of crackers, pistols, cannons, torpedoes, the laceration of hands and disfigurement of heads. The City Hospital and Long Island College Hospital were held in readiness throughout the day for the admission of patients brought low by the premature explosions of powder in various ways, and wounds were dressed by the surgeons with an alacrity most commendable.

Considering the fact that some of the volunteer fire companies, not yet disbanded, had resolved two or three days ago not to turn out to any fires which might occur on the Fourth, the city was kept in excellent order, and the firemen who did attend to duty performed their duty with praiseworthy promptitude. The fact alluded to having become known to the Fire Commissioners in good time, they took the proper steps to provide for emergencies, and their success was admirable. In any or all cases where firemen refused to do duty yesterday, they will find considerable trouble in obtaining their discharges. To this latter fact may be due many broken resolutions, the result of healthful afterthought.

The salute for the day was fired from Fort Greene at noon.

In the evening the exhibitions of pyrotechnics furnished by the Common Council were viewed by thousands of the people with evident enthusiasm. The most extensive show was that in the Western District, at Fort Greene; the next in magnitude was that at the Satellite ground, near Broadway, for the Eastern District, and the next was at Carrol Park, for South Brooklyn. There was a small exhibition furnished the boys at the Truant House.

Fires in Brooklyn.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the frame house of Mr. Kitchen, in Van Buren-street, near Nostrand-avenue, caught fire from fireworks, and sustained slight damage; insured in the Market Insurance Company for $2,000.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon the roof of a frame house in Spencer-street, near Myrtle-avenue, caught fire, and sustained damage to the amount of $100; insured for $3,000 in the Montauk Insurance Company; house owned and occupied by Henry McCloskey.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the butcher shop of James McKeon, corner of York and James streets, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen were promptly on the ground and extinguished the flames. The loss on stock and fixtures amounted to about $600; insured in the Fireman's Trust Company. The building, owned by Michael O'Brien, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured for that amount in the Phœnix Insurance Company.

About the same time a fire occurred at the house of Thomas Glynn, No. 187 Amity-street, caused by the firing of Roman candles; damage about $25.

Yesterday afternoon the Catholic Church in Debevoise-street, caught fire, and was promptly extinguished; damage about $25.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire took place in the house of H. Mallory, Myrtle-avenue, near Washington-street; damage about $200; insured.

Yesterday afternoon the roof of the four-story brick house at the corner of Johnson-street and Graham-avenue, owned by Peter Dingle, caught fire from fire-crackers coming in contact with some inflammable rubbish; damage by fire and water, $525; insured in the Kings County Insurance Company.

Yesterday afternoon the awning in front of Sayre's jewelry store, No. 312½ Fulton-street, was destroyed by fire. Further damage was prevented by two members of Engine Company No. 14.

Accidents from Fireworks in Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon Samuel Kane, a boy 12 years old, residing at No. 144 Hamilton-avenue, had his left forefinger shot off while playing with a pistol. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Wm. Dempsey, a colored boy 12 years old, residing at No. 85 Pacific-street, while playing with a small bottle of powder, had his face and hands severely burned by the explosion of the powder. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

John Kincaid, a boy about 13 years of age, shot Samuel Craig, another boy about the same age, in Park-avenue, with a pistol. The wad struck Craig over the left eye, inflicting a severe wound and nearly destroying the eye.

On Sunday afternoon Annie Crumming, a girl about 13 years of age, residing at No. 21 Sackett-street, was accidentally shot in the stomach by James Moran, a young man 23 years of age. Moran was arrested. The girl's wound is not deemed a dangerous one.

James Buckley, 14 years old, residing with his parents, No. 48 North Seventh-street, while firing a pistol on Sunday evening had his right hand severely lacerated.

Yesterday forenoon William Brown, aged 14 years, residing at No. 18 Lafayette-avenue, had his hand blown to pieces by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to the City Hospital.

About the same time Griff Perry was wounded in the head by the premature discharge of a pistol in his own hands.

A young woman named Josephine Anderson, while visiting the house of Mr. Moore, No. 91 Prospect-street, was fatally injured by the premature discharge of a pistol, which she was handling. The ball penetrated her brain.

The residence of Courtlandt Van Brunt, Park-avenue and Skillman-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $20. Insured in the Manhattan.

The Day in New-Jersey.

The ninety-third anniversary of Independence Day was universally celebrated throughout New-Jersey yesterday with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and other and popular evidence of general enthusiasm. In Jersey City, beyond the general exhibition of the Star Splangled Banner from all the public buildings and private houses, there was no popular display. At the Cunard dock there was a good display of bunting, which, however, was in commemoration of two events; first of all, our national natal day, and secondly, the anniversary of the establishment of the North American and British Steamship Company. At Van Vorst Park, in the evening, there was a grand display of fireworks, which was witnessed by a large number of persons, as well as other displays in various localities around the city. In Hudson City the day passed off very quietly, notwithstanding the large number of New-Yorkers who visited it in search of pleasure and liquor. About 8 o'clock the proceedings were enlivened by a magnificent display of fireworks, which was kept up until nearly midnight. Fortunately we have no instance to record of any accident, fire or unpleasantness.

At Hoboken, although plenty of people were out on the street throughout the day and evening, yet there was no public parade; in fact, the city presented a Sabbath appearance. In the evening the various gardens were crowded, and in several of them there was a fine exhibition of fireworks.

CASUALTIES IN NEWARK.

Two little sons of Detective Fisher, residing at No. 9 Belmont-avenue, Newark, were severely wounded in the face by the explosion of some loose powder with which they were playing.

Horace Kierston, a lad 14 years of age, residing at No. 231 Mulberry-street, Newark, was severely wounded in the right hand by the premature explosion of a pistol. The wound was dressed by Dr. Robinson.

A son of Thomas Blaney, residing at No. 15 Pierson's Alley, Newark, aged 12 years, had the forefinger of his left hand blown off by the accidental discharge of a pistol, while engaged in disputing with another boy who wished to fire it off.

The Dry Goods Clerks.

The members of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association and their friends held an afternoon and evening festival at Lion Belvidere Park, in One Hundred and Tenth-street, yesterday. Music, dancing, a base-ball match, and a display of fireworks in the evening formed the amusements. Grafulla's Band gave the dance music, to which the members of the Association and their lady friends tripped it right gaily. The fireworks were under the direction of Chas. Kapff.

WASHINGTON.

The Day at the Capital—Apathy Among the White People—Enthusiasm Among the Blacks—A Quiet Orderly Celebration.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 5.

The observance of the national holiday in Washington has been entirely of a private, though very general, character. Business, public and private, wholly ceased. The day was cool and somewhat cloudy, with a delightful southern breeze; and all the physical elements conspired for a day of pleasure and enjoyment. The white people only made a pretence of observance. Most of them stayed at home, not stirred by either the promptings of patriotism or the temptation of the breezy atmosphere. Young America blazed away with fire-crackers, and other combinations of villainous saltpetre, within the limits prescribed by the Mayor's proclamation; young ladies went to ride with their lovers, and dined at suburban resorts; Department clerks sought the woods and ravines and forest paths on the outskirts with avidity; half a dozen steamboats, well crowded with happy people, went down the river; several hundred seekers of pleasure visited Arlington, many more the Soldiers' Home; and still others sought the beautiful new suburb of Rosslyn, across the Potomac from Georgetown, thus obtaining the most magnificent view of the city and country scenery, with many miles of waterscape besides, to be found within a hundred miles of Washington.

But the colored people made up in their enjoyment and observance of the day for all the apathy of their white friends. They turned out *en masse*, they monopolized all the public reservations, the shaded Capitol Grounds and the beautiful Mall, South of the President's House. They had various celebrations in different quarters. Their day-schools and their Sabbath-schools paraded the streets in the best of order, and with excellent music; the street cars were crowded with them and there were no servants at home to answer bell-calls nor to serve the tables. To-night there is here and there a private exhibition of fireworks but no public display, for our Common Council is law-abiding, and, unlike yours, votes no public funds for such displays. Altogether, the day closes quietly, with neither disturbance nor intoxication, and as orderly as though it were a New-England city instead of a cosmopolite aggregation of a hundred thousand peculiar people.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

In Boston—The Harvard International Crew in the Regatta.

BOSTON, Monday, July 5.

In the rowing regatta on Charles River this morning, the Harvard international four-oar crew beat the well-known George Roahr professional crew of Boston, and the celebrated Pittsburg crew, which numbers among its four men James and John Hamill, the former of whom was for several years the champion single-sculler of America. Both the Pittsburg and the Roahr men are veteran professionals, and have been training hard for this race.

At the word "Go," the Harvard men took the water beautifully, and by their powerful and sweeping stroke of about 45 to the minute, at once drove the bow of their shell ahead of all their antagonists, until at 400 yards they led the Hamills by two lengths, and the Roahrs by something more. This splendid lead was gained over the professionals while the latter were undoubtedly doing their best—the Hamills making forty-eight strokes to the minute, with the Roahrs abreast of them, who were also doing their best. The Harvards now reduced the number of their strokes to forty-three, and were steadily drawing away from the other boats, when a foul took place between the Pittsburg men and the Roahr crew, and it was several seconds before the two boats could get clear and pull away again.

The Harvards, who had a fine lead at the time of the foul, and were outrowing their opponents, now had the race in their hands, and settled down to their magnificent steady gait of forty strokes to the minute. A stiff breeze was blowing, and the course was very rough; yet the Harvards cleared the water beautifully, rarely dashing up spray in getting forward with their oars. Rounding the stake well in advance of the other boats, they pulled home in handsome style, their bronzed backs swinging in excellent unison, the stroke well caught in the beginning with the back, and finished at the end with the arms in true Harvard style. Time of the Harvards, three miles in 24 minutes 27½ seconds; the *George Roahr* in 23 minutes 17½ seconds. Good time, considering the roughness of the water and the fact the Harvards were not at all pressed.

Buffalo—The City Crowded—Unusually Extensive Celebration.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 5.

The national holiday was celebrated to-day with great spirit and enthusiasm; salutes were fired and bells rung morning, noon and night. Thousands of persons from the surrounding country and Canada thronged the streets, to witness the grand procession of military and civic associations, children of public schools and a menagerie with gorgeous chariots, wagons, &c. The Declaration of Independence was read, an oration delivered, and other exercises took place on one of the public parks. In the afternoon a large crowd assembled to witness the ascension of Professor King, of Boston, with six companions, in a mammoth baloon. All the public buildings and shipping in the harbor were decorated with flags. Boat-racing, excursions, picnics and every conceivable amusement was resorted to. The day has not been so universally observed and honored here in many years. Country people poured into the city, and city folks took possession of the country. At night the Grand Army of the Republic held an immense strawberry festival in the Rink. Up to the present writing no accident of a serious character has occurred, although the streets are literally packed.

In Wilmington, N. C.—A Sad Accident on the Water.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 5.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. All the principal houses were closed, but no general celebration took place. The weather was cloudy, slight rain, with indications of heavy rain, which will prove of much advantage to the suffering crops. The steam tug *Brandt*, with a large party of excursionists from abroad, while returning to the city this evening, had a piece blown from her boiler at a point six miles below the city. The utmost consternation prevailed. W. B. Mears' son, Colonel Thomas D. Mears, C. R. Arch and E. H. Elers jumped overboard. Arch, after sinking twice, and Elers were rescued by a colored man in a lifeboat from the steamer *Waccamaw*. Mears, after swimming 1,000 yards, was drowned. H. Gellegan was so badly scalded that his life is despaired of. M. McLaurin, son of Joseph McLaurin, was painfully but not dangerously hurt.

At Long Branch—Observances in and About the Hotels.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, July 5.

Over seven thousand visitors arrived here within the last forty-eight hours, to celebrate the National Birthday. At 10 o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read by E. J. Pitcher, Esq., after which an address was delivered by Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D. There was a large procession of the Good Templars. In the evening fireworks were set off in front of the various hotels, and balls given at the Mansion House, Continental Hotel and Stetson House.

In Albany—A Pleasant Holiday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, July 5.

With clear, cool weather, and a full turnout of the military, firemen with their apparatus, and civic societies, the celebration here to-day passed off in a most gratifying manner. The demonstration closed to-night with a fine display of fireworks. The Police made about fifty arrests for firing pistols, &c., in the streets, early in the day, and thus prevented the occurrence of many accidents. One or two fires occurred, with small losses.

In Richmond, Va.—A General Observance.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 5.

Independence Day was generally observed here to-day. The business houses were all closed.

In Charleston, S. C.—Procession of Republicans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated to-day by the Republicans by a procession and speeches. About 500 colored people were in line. Everything passed off quietly.

In Augusta, Ga.—The Colored People's Celebration.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, July 5.

The Fourth was observed to-day by the colored people by a procession.

THE LOSS OF THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Statement of John A. Risdon—Twenty-one Men Engulfed in the Colorado in a Moment.

From the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, July 2.

The fate of the Powell expedition has caused a feeling of intense anxiety among his friends and the public generally, and is now determined by the report as brought by the only survivor of the ill-fated party. I send you his the story as told to me to-day by him, which settles the fate of Major Powell and party.

The survivor's name is John A. Risdon; he was a member of the Powell expedition. Joined Major Powell's party on the 10th day of July, 1868, at La Salle. His duties were to assist as chain man, and whatever he could do to be made useful. He has been with the party every day since it left Illinois, and, of course, is well acquainted with all who composed it.

On the 7th or 8th day of May the party reached the Colorado River, at a point called Williamsburg, a small Indian settlement. At that time the party consisted of Major Powell, William C. Durley, Charles Durley, Andrew Knoxton, T. W. Smith, William S. Dalton, Charles Sherman, Wm. Scott, Perry Duncan, John A. Jones, Frederick Buckingham, David Sellers, Edward Spencer, Wm. Murray, Issac Thomas, Thomas Heughs, a half-breed named Chick-a-wanee, the guide, and two men who lived at Fairbury, Ill., who acted as runners, and whose names he could not remember. There were also two teamsters named Fred. Myers and Thos. Walch. The party remained at Williamsburg seven or eight days, the Major sending out scouting parties of observation during the time.

On the 16th or 18th of May the camp was broken up, and the whole party moved down the river for the purpose of exploring two tributaries of the Colorado named Big Black and the Deleban. At a point 150 yards above Big Black the party embarked on board of a large bark canoe, called a yawl by the Indians, (the boats the Major had having been been left behind,) with the exception of Mr. Risdon, who was directed by Major Powell to go below the Colorado Rapids, which had a fall of about 160 feet, between the mouth of the Big Black and Deleban, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and to see if the party could go up the Deleban, and then to return and await the return of the party from its exploration of the mouth of the Big Black. Mr. Risdon and four or five others of the party tried to dissuade the Major from cressing at that point, as they considered, by observations made a day or two before, that the attempt would be dangerous. But Major Powell said laughingly in reply: "We have crossed worse rapids than these, boys. You must be getting cowardly. If seven or eight men cannot paddle us across there, we will have to go under." When they left the shore there were twenty-five men in the boat, with surveying instruments, and all of the Major's note-books, &c. They pushed out into the river with three hearty cheers, using seven paddles, the Major standing in the stern steering. Risdon stood on the shore waving his hat, and said: "You must be back in time for dinner, for I will have a good lunch for you when you return." They cried back in reply: "Good-bye, Jack; you will never see us again." A moment afterward Risdon saw the boat commence whirling around, and like a living thing dive down into the depths of the river with its living freight, Major Powel standing at his post, and was the last man Risdon saw of this noble and ill-fated expedition, and Risdon was left alone, the only survivor of the party. His feelings can be better imagined than described. In his own language, "For two hours I lay on the bank of the river, crying like a baby." He then went up and down the river for half a mile or more, to see if he could find any remains of the party, but could not do so. He then went down the river for about three or four miles, and while sitting on the river bank resting himself, he saw a carpet-bag floating down the stream, about four rods from him. He had no other way to reach it but to swim, which he did, and brought it to the shore. It proved to be Major Powell's, and contained memorandum and sketch books. Risdon continued four days searching for the remains of the lost party without finding anything but the carpet-bag, and then gathering up all the effects of the party left behind, and taking the two teams and wagons, started for the borders of civilization, and after eight days of travel he reached Le Roy, a small military post and settlement on Red River, about the 1st of June. In reaching this place Risdon was obliged to ford different rivers and streams twenty times, and several times came near losing one of the teams. At Le Roy, Risdon reported to Colonel Smith, commanding the post, and turned over to him all the property he had brought through. Colonel Smith received him kindly, and did all in his power to make him comfortable after his long, lonesome trip, and at the end of three days, gave Risdon transportation to St. Louis, where he arrived about three days ago, and is now in this city, on his way to LaSalle, his home. All of Major Powell's baggage, together with the carpet-bag found by Risdon, were sent to Mrs. Powell by express, yesterday, from St. Louis.

I have written this sketch hastily, as it fell from the lips of Mr. Risdon, who has the appearance of an honest, reliable man, and well posted in the doings of the expedition; and by his words, and by the tangible proofs he brings with him, the fate of Major Powell's expedition is left without a doubt, and another name is added to the long roll of martyrs to science. Mr. Risdon served under Major Powell in Company B, First Illinois Artillery, for three years during the late war.

Risdon's Story Not Entirely Credited.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, July 3.

There is still reason to doubt the report of the loss of Major Powell and his party of scientific explorers, in the Colorado River. The mother of Major Powell, who resides at Wheaton, in this State, has received a letter from him dated May 28. Risdon's account, published in our Springfield dispatch of yesterday, states that the disaster to the party occurred May 8. Major Powell did not leave Illinois until May 7, Mrs. Powell also states that some of those alleged as having been of the party when lost, were not with the party at all. She does not credit the story, and it certainly needs further confirmation.

The Abuses in the House of Refuge.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask the favor of inserting in the Times the inclosed card from the managers of the House of Refuge in reference to an article from your paper of this morning:

Respectfully, OLIVER S. STRONG,
President of the Board of Managers.

A CARD.

In reference to a report of proceedings in a case of *habeas corpus* in the New-York Times of the 3d inst., headed, "Gross Irregularities in the Reformatory System of the House of Refuge," the Managers of that institution beg to state that they deny *in toto* the testimony of the girl given before the Court as reported. That her evidence as to the hours of labor, the cell accommodations, the quality of the victuals, bear hardly a semblance of the truth. That no such punishment as the lime-water shower bath, or shower bath of any kind, has ever been used in either department of the House. The Managers beg to state further that the character borne by the girl before becoming an inmate of the House, and during her confinement therein, was such as to render her testimony entirely valueless and unworthy of credence.

On such testimony the Managers protest against the decision of Judge McCunn, which was rendered on the ground that the evidence proved the House of Refuge to be of the nature of a prison and not of a reformatory.

The Board of Managers forbear to advert to other parts of the proceedings, of which they have information not particularly creditable to the Court, as the case will shortly be submitted to the consideration of the full Bench. The Managers desire to state, finally, that the House of Refuge has been visited on various occasions by Judges of nearly all the law Courts of the City of New-York and by many from this and other States, and that every opportunity for a thorough examination of the institution in all its parts, and of its management, and of the treatment of its inmates, has been always afforded. The managers cordially invite the minutest inspection, without previous notice, by any of the Judges of the Courts of the City and State, being fully confident that such inspection can result only in fully proving the reformatory character of the institution.

The proper place to have protested against the decision of Judge McCunn was in the court-room, and the protest should have taken the form of evidence to substantiate the claim now made. Defaming the character of the girl now will not answer the purpose. Instead of inviting public scrutiny into their affairs, the Board of Managers ought to ask official examination. Certainly, in view of the judicial character of the proceedings in this case, the establishment ought to receive official scrutiny, whether it is asked or not.—Ed. Times.

Two Hartford insurance companies—the Merchants' and the Hartford—have declared semi-annual dividends of 10 per cent.

HARVARD VS. YALE.

A Brilliant Game of Base Ball for the University Championship.

Harvard Victorious—Score, 41 to 24.

According to announcement, yesterday afternoon the College Nines of Yale and Harvard met and played their annual game of base ball in Brooklyn. A finer day for the match could not have been desired, and the Union Grounds were in excellent condition for the contest. Unexpectedly, the number of spectators was limited, composed chiefly of students and graduates, who had come to see their College win the match. Yale men were there in force, sporting their blue ribbons and looking hopeful, while Harvardites were scarce, but jubilant from first to last.

The Harvard nine appeared on the grounds first, and at once stripped for work, and got their muscles into play by a little previous tossing and batting. They were dressed in light gray uniforms trimmed with red. Soon after them came the Yale Club, whom Mr. Wildey, President of the Mutuals had generously taken charge of on their arrival in the City. They, too, were uniformed in gray, trimmed with blue.

At 3:10 the grounds were cleared and the game commenced. The two nines were then alone in the field, and to all appearances, there seemed to be but little difference in their physique. It could be noticed, however that the Harvard men were larger, taller and heavier than their rivals, and that with equal skill, the chances were in their favor. The Yale representatives were, with one or two exceptions, small but compact and active-looking fellows.

The names of these rival players are as follows: Harvard—N. S. Smith—Class of 1869. F. Rawle, '69; A. M. Bush, '71; G. G. Willard, '69; J. B. Wells, '71; W. P. Austin, '71; W. E. C. Eustis, '71; W. T. Perrin, '70; J. Reynolds, '71. Yale—T. McClintock, '70; C. Deming, '71; T. Hooker, '69; S. S. McCutcheon, '70; C. French, '72; L. Condict, '69; G. Richards, '72; W. B. Wheeler, '72; E. A. Lewis, '70.

All preliminaries being arranged, play began at 3 P. M. precisely, Yale at the bat. McClintock led off, hitting to Reynolds, at third, who, in his anxiety, overthrew the ball to Perrin, and as it went far into the crowd, McClintock ran on to third, and Perrin throwing it again wildly, McClintock went home; Deming was given base through Willard's muffing; Hooker struck soundly, followed by McCutchin, French and Condict, the latter's hit clearing the bases, though he went no further than first himself; standing on that base longer than he ought to have done, he paid the penalty by being driven off by Richards, and a double-play ensued; Wheeler was next flyed out on a "popper" by Smith, the side's play closing for five runs. It was a good beginning, and one not relished by Harvard. Yale was exuberant, too much so, perhaps, as their subsequent fielding showed. Smith headed the Harvard list of strikers, and he sent a wicked fellow down to centre field; Rawle followed with a similar hit, neither taking more than one base thereon, however; Bush sent the first man home by a sharp hit to short stop, which McCutcheon found too hot to handle; Willard next drove a liner to left field; Wells was fielded out from third to firstbase, and Eustis was nicely taken by Wheeler; Perrin, Reynolds and Smith then made bases, the two first runs, on good hits, but the latter suffered himself to be third out from Richards to McCutcheon, attempting to steal base. The score was 5 and 7 in favor of the Cambridge students. Hooker, McCutchin and Lewis secured runs in the second inning, while Harvard, by clear hitting, ran up six more tallies on their score. Following this, Yale could make but two; their opponents, by good batting, aided by wretched fielding, scored twelve, taking all interest out of the match, and virtually deciding the contest. To continue a description of the game further would be useless, save mentioning the fact that French pitched during the fourth, fifth and sixth innings, and, although awkwardly, yet very effectively. Yale showed to poorer advantage, taken individually, than ever beheld before, while collectively the play was of the worst nature. Wheeler's second-base play was marked by the commitment of error after error, while that of McCutcheon and McClintock was made more remarkable for muffinism than otherwise. The bold, swift pitching of Hooker was hammered about in a manner wholly unaccountable for, Harvard in the respect of batting seeming to have fallen in with the best of fortune at the ash. Richards play behind was almost faultless, while the wiry, little French was ever alive to business. Deming and Lewis were out of play also. Taking Yale's fielding, however, it cannot be said to merit any praise as a whole. In batting, every man of them made bases on clear hitting several times, Lewis carrying off the honors of the day for the longest hit of the game—a clean home run, on which he had crossed the third base ere the ball was reached by the fielder. Of Harvard, it cannot be said they made an extraordinary fielding score, though it was certainly far more creditable than Yale's. It was at the bat they told the story. Hitting is no word for it. The ball was knocked to out-field time after time, beyond the power of any one to reach. They made a total of forty-four bases on clean hits alone, not to mention the errors that Yale made in the field, while the students of the old Elm City made but twenty-eight. To say that the result shows the merits of each Club fairly would not be the truth, though we would not have it understood that by this we mean to deflect one ray of the honor on Harvard's banner—Yale did play a wretched game, but, bad as it might have been, it was made what it was by the decisions of the umpire, who, though unintentionally, gave all close decisions against Yale and in favor of Harvard. This may seem strange, if not to many untrue, but it is the fact, nevertheless, and it is possible that no man ever before acted so injudiciously and threw the injustice all against one club. This latter fact tended, together with the poor exhibition given by Yale, to render the game uninteresting ere the first three innings had been played. The following is the score:

HARVARD.	O.	R.	YALE.	O.	R.
Smith, p.	2	5	McClintock, 3d b.	3	2
Rawle, l. f.	3	5	Deming, l. f.	5	2
Bush, c.	3	6	Hooker, p.	2	4
Willard, s. s.	1	6	McCutcheon, s. s.	1	4
Wells, c. f.	4	4	French, 1st b.	2	2
Austin, 2d b.	4	4	Condict, c. f.	4	1
Eustis, r. f.	1	4	Richards, c.	4	2
Perrin, 1st b.	4	4	Wheeler, 2d b.	5	2
Reynolds, 3d b.	5	3	Lewis, r. f.	1	5
Totals	27	41	Totals	27	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Harvard	7	6	12	2	1	4	0	1	8—41
Yale	5	3	2	3	2	0	5	3	1—24

Time of Game—Three hours and twenty minutes.
Scorers—Harvard, J. J. Meyers; Yale, W. T. McLane.
Umpire—Mr. Van Cott, of the Una Club.

To-day the Yale Freshmen play the Harvard Freshmen at Springfield, Mass., and to-morrow the Harvards meet the Eckfords on the Union Ground.

Athletic vs. Atlantic.

These celebrated clubs played the first of a series of social games at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A vast crowd, estimated at about 12,000 persons, assembled to witness the contest, expecting that it involved the championship laurels. They discovered, to their disappointment, that such was not the case, owing to the illness of McBride, of the Philadelphia club, which has caused a postponement of the championship match until September. The spectators also anticipated that the game would be a sharp and brilliant one, but on the contrary, it proved to be an unusually slow and tedious one. The batting was rather creditable, but the fielding was execrable, and not at all in the superior style which both clubs generally display.

The game lasted four hours, and was pronounced on the whole to be a most tame and unexciting affair, the contestants being sharply condemned for the lack of interest which they manifested. Of the home runs, six were made by the Atlantics and four by the Athletics. There were eleven drop fly balls for the former and six for the latter. The struggle was prominently characterized by wild pitching and passed balls, in which each club came off about equal. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	1st B.	T. B.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	1st. B.	T. B.
Reach, 2d b.	6	3	4	7	Pearce, s. s.	4	6	6	9
Myerle, r. f.	3	8	9	7	Smith, 3d b.	3	6	7	13
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	9	8	12	Start, 1st b.	2	7	6	10
Fisler, 1st b.	0	5	4	4	Chapman, l. f.	1	7	7	17
Sensey, c. f.	0	6	8	10	Ferguson, c.	3	5	5	1
McMullin, p.	3	5	2	3	Crane, c. f.	3	6	5	7
Berry, 3d b.	4	5	6	11	Zettlein, p.	2	6	5	9
Radcliff, c.	3	6	6	13	Pike, 2d b.	4	5	5	9
Fulmer, s. s.	4	1	3	3	McDonald, r. f.	5	3	2	3
	27	48	47	70		27	51	44	78

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Tot.
Athletic	07	10	8	7	4	6	2	2	2	48
Atlantic	8	12	1	1	10	0	10	8	1	51

Umpire—Mr. Flanly, of the Mutual.
Scorers—Messrs. Wright and Delaney.
Time of Game—Four hour.

Cricket—Married vs. Single of St. George's Club.

The annual Fourth of July cricket match, between the married and single members of St. George's Cricket Club, at Hudson City, resulted yesterday in Mr. Brancker's side scoring 77 and 132 in two innings, against Mr. Cater's side, 75 and 68. The play was first rate on both sides, and the day was passed in the most enjoyable manner.

THE TURF.

American Girl and Lady Thorn.

These famous fast mares, acknowledged rivals for the sovereignty of the American trotting turf, are to be afforded an opportunity of deciding the disputed question of superiority of speed on Long Island. Mr. Chambers, of the Fashion Course, has offered a purse of $2,500 for a race between them, at mile heats, best three in five, in harness, to be trotted for on Monday next, the 12th inst. The owners of both mares, feeling equally confident of winning, have agreed to trot, and on that day one of the most interesting races of the trotting season will be witnessed. The race is made "good day and good track," and, with these conditions, we expect to see the largest assemblage that the Fashion Course has attracted this year. *Lady Thorn* defeated *American Girl* in their two matches, in harness and to wagon, early this season, but at Narragansett Park the latter amply retrieved her lost laurels by beating, among others, her previous conqueror. Their next meeting will be looked for with great interest by turfmen.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Three trotting matches were announced to be trotted on the Fashion Course, yesterday, but two of them, and the most important, were postponed until Saturday next. The match that did come off was for $400, mile heats, three in five, in harness, between A. Garson's roan gelding and E. Walker's bay mare. It was an uninteresting affair, the bay mare winning the first and second heats so easily, that her opponent was withdrawn for the third. Time—3:01, 3:04.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Match $400, mile heats, three in five, in harness:

E. Walker's b. m.	1	1	1
A. Garson's r. g.	2	2	dr.

Time—3:01, 30:4.

THE BUNKER MURDER.

Close of the Inquest—The Jury Render a Verdict Against John Hastings.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Flynn in the case of Frank Bunker, the saloon-keeper, who was assaulted and fatally stabbed, on the 25th ult., in his saloon at No. 65 West Houston-street. The only witness examined was James Petrie, the barkeeper, who testified that John Hastings and Daniel Coffee, *alias* "Brownie," came into the saloon on the night in question, and quarreled with the deceased in relation to something that had been said against Hastings. Bunker put Hastings out of the saloon, and Detective Vaughn, who happened to pass by at the time, put Coffee out. A few minutes after the departure of the detective Hastings returned, exhibiting a long-bladed and formidable knife. Mr. Bunker ran behind his bar and got a club, with which he attempted to disarm Hastings. The latter stabbed him in the abdomen, and then escaped. This evidence being considered sufficient, the jury rendered a verdict of murder against the man Hastings, who is still at liberty.

Riotous Proceedings in the Fourth Ward—Unsociable Social Clubs.

The Fourth Ward has four social clubs, composed chiefly of young printers, and two of these are named the Festives and the Liberty Guard, more generally known in the vulgate as the "Swamp Rangers." Between these two there has long been intense rivalry; and, for the past three months, the members of each seem to have entertained for the others only feelings of bitter animosity. Being somewhat untrammeled by the amenities of life, neither side has felt itself called upon to confine the display of their feelings to the choicest expletives or the gentlest remonstrance; but the existing animosity resulted in nothing more serious than hard words and a few fights on individual account, until Sunday night.

About midnight the members of the rival clubs happened to meet or sought each other out at the head of New Chambers-street. It was ascertained that a hostile collision occurred; that one side chased the other; that a serious breach of the peace was committed, culminating in a diminutive riot; and finally that three shots were fired, it is alleged, by one Quinn, President of the Festives, none of which fortunately did any harm, although one was fired in Griffith's saloon, No. 4 New Chambers-street, where the other side had been driven to take shelter. After all this had occurred the Police arrived. Several persons were arrested, and, it is said, were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house; but singularly enough no mention of the affair occurs upon the Police records of the day.

The unsocial spirit of these sociable fellows was not extinguished by the hubbub of the night, but again broke forth yesterday in the City Hall Park, where John McCabe, *alias* Buckey, chief of the Swamp Rangers, and Morris O'Brien, one of the festive clan, met about 11 o'clock and proceeded to fight it out with pistols under the very eyes of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police. Only one shot was exchanged; but McCabe had something to show for his zeal and valor, as his opponent's bullet went through his hand. Both parties were promptly arrested.

Board of Supervisors—Bills for the New Court-House—The Cost of Post-Mortem Examinations.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at noon yesterday, pursuant to law. Mr. Roche presided.

The assessment rolls of real and personal estate for the year 1869 were received from the Tax Commissioners, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The following bills for materials, &c., supplied in the construction of the new Court-house, were ordered to be paid:

E. V. Haughwout & Co., gas fixtures, &c.	$36,142 68
J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron work	65,599 18
East Chester Quarry Company, marble	67,951 75
Allen & Stevens	12,962 03
E. Biggan	5,880 69
E. Kellum, architect, for services rendered	26,669 30
M. Kane	14,864 74

The Sheriff's bill for official services, &c., for the quarter ending 30th June, amounting to $22,372 30, and the Coroners' bills for official services for the same period, amounting to $13,040, were ordered to be paid.

The bill of Dr. Doremus, for making *post-mortem* examinations in the cases of John Spicer and Mrs. Ochsenfurth, amounting to $1,100, was presented.

Mr. Herman said the amount appeared to be enormous. The last bill for similar services was only $300. He hoped it would be laid over.

Mr. Bleakley said the amount, though large, had been well earned.

The bill was ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned, subject to call.

Affray in Oliver-Street.

About 10 o'clock last night a fight occurred in Oliver-street, near Cherry, in which Patrick McDonald was stabbed in five places about the head and back by Martin Maloney, of No. 67 Oliver-street. The Police effected the arrest of the assailant, who was locked up in the Oak-street Station-house, whither the wounded man was also taken; but upon surgical examination it was found that none of his wounds were of a serious character, and he was sent to his home.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. John McCabe was struck and instantly killed on the Central Railroad, at Roselle, N. J. The deceased was slightly intoxicated, and had just stepped off a way-train when the express train came thundering along and hurried him into eternity. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-morrow.

Coroners' Cases.

On Sunday last, as Wm. Carroll, aged ten years, was returning home to No. 335 Avenue A., on car No. 105 of the Belt line, the driver failed to stop at the proper corner, so the boy jumped off the platform and was run over. One of his legs was crushed, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday. Coroner Flynn caused the arrest of the driver and will hold an inquest to-day.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, over the remains of Hedwick Baum, a German woman, who had committed suicide by stabbing herself in the breast with a pair of scissors several days ago, at No. 37 East-Broadway. It appeared that the deceased had been insane for some time. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday afternoon a youth known as Thomas Brady, *alias* Charles Bradley, was arrested by Officer Tyler, of the Broadway squad, on a charge of picking the pocket of Joseph Eigler, No. 359 Twelfth-street, of a watch and chain worth $30, in the neighborhood of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The accused was locked up by Inspector Walling at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned before Justice Dowling this morning. Subsequently a confederate was arrested and the watch recovered.

A party of three gentlemen left Brooklyn on Saturday, in company with Mr. William Jackson, in the sloop *Hattie May*, the property of the latter, intending to proceed to Fire Island. When off Jones Beach, the party were engaged in endeavoring to recover a scow which had broken loose in the gale, and Mr. Jackson fell overboard and was lost. The lives of the other gentlemen were greatly imperiled.

Brooklyn.

About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Wm. Burrill and Hugh Friel got into an altercation in Classon-avenue, near Van Buren-street. The affair resulted in Burrill stabbing Friel in the side, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. Burrill was arrested by officer Boone of the Forty-fourth Precinct.

John Murphy, a young man 19 years of age, residing at No. 15 Graham-street, while bathing at the foot of Washington-avenue, early in the morning, took a fit and sunk in the mud. His body was recovered by a boy who dived some eighteen feet.

Charles Early, 15 years old, of South Third-street, near Union-avenue, and George Welsh, of South Second-street, near Union-avenue, were drowned while bathing in Newtown Creek, yesterday forenoon. Their bodies were recovered and conveyed to their late homes.

New-Jersey.

In the case of William Burke, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and stabbing Miss Keeney, who keeps a boarding-house in Monmouth-street, Jersey City, the accused was yesterday morning committed to confinement in the City Prison for five days.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, July 5—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and the account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 81⅜; Erie Railway, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 5—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed active. Wheat, 10s. 2d for White California, and 9s. 1d. for Red Western. Flour, 23s. 6d. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. for Old and 27s. for New.

PROVISIONS—Lard declined to 71s. ℘ cwt. Other articles of Provisions unchanged.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores closed dull and unchanged. Resin, 4s. 9d. for common, 15s. for fine. Turpentine, 27s. 3d. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

LONDON, Monday, July 5—4:30 P. M.

Spirits Petroleum, 10¼d. Common Resin, 5s. 3d. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Other articles unchanged. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

ANTWERP, Monday, July 5.

Petroleum, 48¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Monday, July 5.

Cotton market quiet and steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 5.

COTTON stiffer; Middlings, 32½c.@33c.; sales 153 bales; receipts, 489 bales. GOLD, 137⅜. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151; New-York Sight ¼ ℘ cent. premium. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN—White, $1@$1 05. OATS, 78c. BRAN, $1 07. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK, $34 75. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18¾c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c.@20¼c.; Keg, 21c.@22c. SUGAR—Common, 9½c.@10c.; Prime, 13¼c.@13¾c. MOLASSES—Choice Fermenting, 60c.@65c. WHISKY, 97½c.@$1. COFFEE—Fair, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

[Advertisement.]

Pyle's Lemonized Sugar—The only portable article that makes complete and wholesome lemonade. Just the thing for persons going to the country. Put up in glass only by James Pyle, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York. See that your grocer supplies the genuine.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Java	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

New-York	July 3	New-York	Bremen.
Hammonia	July 6	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	July 7	New-York	Antwerp.
Russia	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Dorian	July 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Samaria	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	July 10	New-York	London.
Cambria	July 10	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 10	New-York	Havre.

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C.

Fahkee	July 8	New-York	Bermuda.
Columbia	July 8	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	July 8	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	July 10	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—C. H. Suydam, wife and child, R. C. Gilchrist, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. A. R. Mitchell, Mrs. A. S. Newhouse, Miss A. Simpson, J. C. Sanders, C. N. Cashin, Miss Hall, Miss E. Titus, Mrs. M. Dararan, Sarah Brown, Miss A. Heacock, James Caine, Mrs. G. C. Wharton and 2 children, T. Claffy, A. Barnwell, M. P. Carter, wife and nurse, Mrs. B. S. Gibbes, Miss A. Gibbes, E. Hyman, J. Hefferon, Miss E. Engleman, J. McClenlan, J. Bresnahan and wife, Miss Dennis, A. O. Iles, Miss K. Dararan, Cinda Heyward, Miss J. Heacock, T. H. Irwin, Miss E. E. Wharton, Miss C. E. Wharton, Mrs. W. B. Davis, Charles Bailey, wife, 3 children and nurse, G. O. Lombard and wife, Mrs. J. McLarty, J. Dennis, J. D. Ford, wife, nurse and 2 children, Miss C. H. Merrick and servant, W. J. Ferguson, Miss Green, Miss Wakeman, A. Baldwin, Mrs. Knight, Miss V. Robinson, W. McCombe, J. Irwin, Miss Cross, D. Morse, G. P. Davis, and sixteen on deck.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorke Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 35	Sun sets..... 7 34	Moon rises. 2 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 10	Gov. Island. 5 59	Hell Gate.. 7 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. July 4, at 7 P. M., 65 miles N. from Hatteras, passed steamship Crescent City, for New-Orleans, and Champion, for Charleston; 7:45, steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah; 5th, at 9 A. M., lat. 38 30, 74 25, exchanged signals with bark Woodside, (Br.,) bound N.; strong wind from N. by E. N. from Hatteras.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship American Union, Grant, London May 22, and the Isle of Wight 26th, with mdse. and 371 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had one death during the passage; has been 18 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with light baffling winds and thick fog.

Bark Diana, (Br.,) Davis, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, 68 ds., with wool and skins to Isaac Taylor. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 2, and crossed the equator May 27 in lon. 29; had light winds and calms from lat. 15 N.; has been 3 weeks N. of Bermuda; left in port the bark Ben Nevis, for New-York in 3 or 4 ds.

Bark Fannie, Clapp, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar and 3 passengers to Brugere & Aviles; vessel to H. D. & J. N. Brookman. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. June 22, off Cape St. Antonio, spoke bark Crusoe, from Cienfuegos, for New-York; also, brig Charles V. Williams, from Zaza, for Delaware Breakwater.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Trecartin, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to G. Reynard & Bacheim—vessel to master.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lindsay, Salt Cay, T. I. 8 ds., with salt and 7 passengers to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Stefano Opuich, (Aus.,) Milletich, Trieste 95 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage. Passed Gibraltar May 11.

Bark Die Heimath, (N. G.,) Gaicks, Newcastle, Eng., 84 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark Amelia Gehring, (of Baltimore,) Haynie, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Boonen, Graves & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Bark Hannibal, (of London,) Sainthill, Bahia 32 ds., with sugar and logwood to Dowley, Corners & Co.; crossed the equator June 8, in lon. 34; had moderate weather.

Bark Domenico, (Ital.,) Gulotta, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.

Brig Cyclone, Loud, Bath 14 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) Ganion, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Bangor,) Adams, Ponce P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges and Co.; vessel to Miller and Houghton. June 24, lat. 20, lon. 68, spoke bark Sarah Hobart, from Bonair for New-York.

Brig Ernestine, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Matanzas, 10 ds., with molasses to order; vessel to master.

Brig Two Brothers, (Br.,) Dickens, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to Hotten, Watson & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar to Bishop Bros.

Brig Alpha, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Craig, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to C. B. Swain. Had light easterly winds.

Brig Green Olive, (Br.,) Fenbow, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Neuvitas, Trask, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Ella Howell, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Cat Island 9 ds., with pines to Jno. S. Howell; vessel to Jos. B. Evans.

Schr. Light Boat, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Cornelia, Henrickzon, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Eugenie, Greenlaw, Bangor, with lumber to J. Moore.

Schr. Ida May, (Br.,) Buck, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster for Newark, to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Electric, (Br.,) Evans, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Waite, Bangor, with lumber to J. Walker.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Louisa & Emma, Ward, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Porto Plata, Montgomery, Puerto Plata, 12 ds., with hides, tobacco, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein; bark John Bolton and brig American Union were at Salt Cay, loading for New-York.

Schr. Julia D., (of Turks Island,) Hartung, Porto Plata, 10 ds., with wood and hides to C. H. Rossire & Co.; vessel to Eggers & Heinlein.

Schr. N. Jones, Bennett, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Matanzas, Braydon, Franklin, 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nora, Dow, Machias, 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Bangor, Jordon, Ellsworth, 12 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Gardiner, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Nile, Lewis, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gentile, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ospray, Crowley, Addison, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Juno, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Amelia, Allen, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Cameo, Bunce, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linnekin, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson & Co.

Schr. Hannah S. Allen, White, Whiting, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Glengarry, (of Baltimore), Yates, Cow Bay, fifteen days with coal to Yates & Poterfield.

Schr. Christopher Lozier, Raynor, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Spray, Watson, Portland.

Schr. General Meade, Elliott, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster, for Newark.

Schr. Alamo, Chase, Machias, 7 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Willie Harris, Look, Addison, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Crusoe, Guimary, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Adriana White, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. R. Jones, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 9 ds., with piling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Crowley, Shulee, N. S., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Musquash, N. B., 7 days, with piling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Ellis, Dorchester, N. B., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Jeddie, Pratt, Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster.

Schr. John Boynton, Fletcher, Providence.

Schr. Wm. D. Mangum, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Rondout.

Brig Hampuen, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Angler, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Honest Abe, Connery, New-Bedford.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Roxanna, Burley, Phillips, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. S. Curtis, Fox, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Catharine, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Franklin, Brown, Frankport.

Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Tice, Providence.

Schr. John Compton, Giles, Dighton.

Schr. Julia B. Spafford, Hawkins, Fall River.

Schr. Jas. Galloger, Gallager, New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bridgeport.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Mary Frances, Doyle, New-Haven.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Baker, Middletown.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgport.

Schr. Edward Edwards, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lindsey, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Thames, Holmes, New-London.

Schr. Trimmer, Doane, Hartford.

Schr. B. P. Hawkins, Hyer, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Leocadia, Earle, Salem.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Tryall, Soule, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, McCarty, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Emma, Rage, Taunton.

Schr. Vernal, Giles, Providence.

Schr. Alida, Lemouth, Boston.

Schr. St. James, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. F. H. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

Sloop Agent, Smith, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, July 5.—Arr. schrs. Shiloh, from Baltimore; C. S. Graves and Grace Clifton, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Cyrene, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Roy, from Marseilles, which arrived 4th, is consigned to James Henry, and reports June 29, lat. 40 28, lon. 68 30, spoke yacht Dauntless, hence for Havre.

The schr. Nelly Potter, Hovey, from Portland, Conn., with stone for New-York, ran on the Nigger Heads, Hell Gate, 5th, and is full of water.

Spoken, &c.

Fides—schr., from Guyana for Hamburg, June 28, lat. 32 43, lon. 66 44.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The Royal Mail steamship Siberia, which sailed from New-York on the 24th of June, arrived at this port at noon to-day, and, after landing her mails and passengers for this port, sailed for Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, July 5.—The steamship Prussian arrived here to-day.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH
FLIES
AND
MOSQUITOES?
WINDOW SCREENS
ON A NEW PLAN.
Neater, stronger, cheaper and better in every respect, than any other SCREEN in the market. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular.
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RUSSIAN HAIR DYE.
INSTANTANEOUS,
ELECTRICAL,
BEAUTIFUL,
HARMLESS.
The only really meritorious
50-CENT HAIR DYE
in existence.
Can be used with or without a preparation. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL INSTANCES.
When so many of the HIGH-PRICED HAIR DYES have proved UNSATISFACTORY, and sometimes injurious, it is with a great deal of satisfaction that we can recommend a dye that not only accomplishes all it professes to do, but one that may be used with PERFECT SAFETY in all cases.
REMEMBER THE PRICE IS ONLY
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.
JOHN F. HENRY,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
(Formerly No. 21 Park-row.)
THE GREAT UNITED STATES FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRINGS CO.
Respectfully announce that they have at length occupied their new office and depot at Nos. 53, 55 and 57 Park-place, New-York, where the New-York business will hereafter be transacted. The depot at No. 5 Murray-st., being established for a temporary purpose, has been discontinued. Those desiring to order the Gettysburg Katalysine Water direct from the Spring will address the Gettysburg Springs Co., at Gettysburg, Penn.
Where it is most convenient and economical to supply orders direct from the Spring, it will in all cases be done, even when they are addressed to the Company at their New-York office.
Price per case of two dozen quarts at the Gettysburg and New-York depots, $10.
GETTYSBURG SPRINGS CO.

COMPOSITE IRON WORKS
Exclusive manufacturers of
PATENT COMPOSITE WROUGHT-IRON
GATES, RAILING AND GUARDS.
IMPROVED WIRE, BANK COUNTER AND OFFICE RAILING,
LAWN, COTTAGE AND FARM FENCE.
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &c.
IRON FURNITURE, STABLE FITTINGS, &c.
CHASE & CO.,
No. 109 Mercer-st., near Prince,
Formerly No. 524 Broadway.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N.Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, July 2, 1869.
70, 27, 11, 45, 10, 64, 76, 37, 33, 59, 46, 43.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 412, July 2, 1869.
47, 71, 13, 28, 12, 31, 40, 9, 68, 44, 62, 73.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 435, July 2, 1869.
16, 27, 3, 21, 19, 48, 42, 12, 75, 39, 18, 51.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 436, July 2, 1869.
54, 15, 53, 28, 42, 21, 6, 48, 27, 47, 17, 39.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO. bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.